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Marginal Column

By LEWY LAQUEUR

THE Foreign Ministers of the four Powers have started their talks in Geneva, and most observers seem to agree that this meeting will come as an anti-climax to the famous conference last July. There is no room for a compromise on Germany or a European security system unless major concessions are made suddenly by one side or the other, which is very unlikely indeed. Disarmament is dealt with directly by the heads of Government as well as the military and special commissions: no major decision is expected to be adopted in this field either. But what about the Middle East which since Geneva has become the main battlefield of the cold war?

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THERE is no unanimity between the western allies as to whether an approach to the Soviets should be made on this matter, and there are apparently differences of opinion within the various foreign ministries, too. Originally it was believed by some in London and Washington that the reason for Soviet intervention in the Middle East was only because of a Soviet desire to be recognized as a Middle East power and to participate in important decisions on Middle Eastern affairs. This optimistic and more than charitable view of Soviet intentions in the Middle East has been dropped after further reflection. It is thought that Russia knows perfectly well that she has nothing to gain as co-signatory of an agreement to maintain peace and order in the Middle East. A Middle East war, on the other hand, would undoubtedly be viewed with official regret in Moscow, but if as the result of a war one or more popular democratic regimes were to emerge in this part of the world, Moscow would manfully reconcile itself to such a development, which, according to Stalin's last book, was inevitable anyway. It is now believed in official Western circles that a local Middle Eastern "deal" with Russia is out of the question: the Soviets will not be unduly frightened by an announcement (probably to be made in Geneva) that their activities in the Middle East endanger the "spirit of Geneva" and may soon cause new and greater world tension than before. It is believed that only a big, global "deal" between East and West could bring comparative peace to the Middle East. But such a possibility seems utterly remote, be it only for the simple reason that Persia can no longer be divided into two spheres of influence as it was 50 years ago, and America cannot sacrifice Turkey, or parts of it, to secure the rest of the Middle East. Great power can no longer afford to be openly cynical these days, and a cloak of respectability is always needed.

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BUT the Western Powers have also realized that war in the Middle East in 1956 has become very likely, unless as we said, agreement with Russia is reached. From this point onwards, there is considerable confusion. Some Western observers think that following the application of political pressure, warnings and much "friendly advice," Israel may be prevailed upon not to take the initiative while she can hope successfully to forestall the "second round." A war in the more distant future, it is believed, will be very bloody and protracted, and will end in a stalemate which in due course may produce some kind of international peace conference. An Israel thus weakened may be more amenable then to giving up part of her territory than at present, while the weakened Arab governments would realize that their more extreme demands cannot be fulfilled. What is wrong with this argument from the Western point of view is the assumption that the present regimes in Egypt and elsewhere could withstand for more than a few weeks a war in which they would not be victorious. In such a case, Gamal Abdul Nasser's junta would probably be overthrown by a coalition of the Wafd, the Moslem Brotherhood and the Communists, a prospect which presumably would not cause great concern in Moscow. And Israel, too, cannot be expected to worry unduly about that possibility in view of the fact that the Cairo junta seems to be firmly resolved to engage on a course of action that in any case will lead Egypt to something of that sort sooner or later.

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THE main danger to Israel, as I seen from London these days, is not the pressure exerted by her enemies, but the helpful advice (don't worry, keep quiet, don't do anything) offered by her friends. Perhaps they are sincere in their intentions and only misjudge the situation in the Middle East. Be that as it may, a Toynbee pupil speaking on defensive wars in last week's "Third Programme" of the B.B.C. noted quite correctly that "duty in foreign policy consists in the intelligent refinement of the moment of fear." (Fear—not as an unreasoning emotion but a rational apprehension of future evil). Now, an intelligent refinement is undoubtedly a great thing as all psychologists and laymen know. But unfortunately there are situations in life when an intelligent solution, not a refinement, is the thing called for.

London, October.

Syria, Egypt Violate Demilitarized Zones

Syrian and Egyptian armed forces moved into two widely separated demilitarized zones yesterday, and threw up military fortifications, the Army spokesman announced.

Egyptians Ignore Pledge to Burns

Egypt's establishment of a military position one kilometre inside Israel territory yesterday morning is proof of her apparent determination to disregard the Armistice Agreement and every undertaking given to General Burns.

This message was sent yesterday by the Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, to Colonel R. E. Hommel, Acting Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization. It pointed out that Israel "is forced to take a most serious view of Egypt's transgressions."

Mr. Eytan was replying to a letter from Colonel Hommel recalling the promise made to General Burns to do everything possible to maintain calm in the Nitzana area during his absence and requesting that the Israel police should in no case come nearer than 500 metres from the international frontier.

Mr. Eytan pointed out that "the undertaking was given to General Burns by the Egyptian authorities as well as by ourselves and I find it difficult therefore to understand that both in the U.N. press release of October 26 and in your letter of the same date you found it advisable to gloss over the cardinal fact that this promise had unilaterally been broken by Egypt in her unprovoked attack on an Israel Police checkpost in the early hours of October 26.

"In view of this act of Egyptian aggression, accompanied as it has been by the establishment of an additional Egyptian outpost in the Demilitarized Zone, a fact incidentally not clearly indicated in your letter, it is understandable that Israel farmers, within the area have armed themselves and taken up such defensive positions as are warranted by the dangerous situation there prevailing. I should add that there is nothing in the recent arrangements arrived at with General Burns that would prohibit the members of the Kibbutz Ketziot from moving freely in the Demilitarized Zone.

"Regarding point (b) of your letter, I have to inform you that on no occasion have detachments of the Israel police force been nearer to the International Frontier than the prescribed 500 metres. Egyptian forces, on the other hand, have remained in positions within the 500 metre limit; nor have they abided by the terms of the arrangement to restrict the number of their men to 10 soldiers in each outpost.

"While writing this letter, news has reached us that Egyptian forces this morning effected an additional penetration into the Demilitarized Zone by establishing a new military position about one kilometre on the Israel side of the International Frontier.

"This latest Egyptian step offers an additional proof, if one were needed, of the apparent Egyptian determination to disregard every article of the Armistice Agreement and every undertaking made to the Chief of Staff. The Israel Government cannot but take a most serious view of the entry of Egyptian armed forces into the Demilitarized Zone. It is to be hoped that the responsibility of the Egyptian Authorities for the grave situation that has thus arisen, will not fail to find expression on the part of the U.N. T.S.O."

Four Members of U.S. Congress Arrive

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Four members of the Subcommittee on Near Eastern Affairs of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee arrived here by special U.S. Air Force plane today for a five-day visit.

The group is led by the Subcommittee's Chairman, Mrs. Edna Kelly, and includes Mrs. Eleanor Sullivan, Mr. Thomas Dodd and Mr. Wayne Hays. They are accompanied by Mr. Roy Bullock, and Col. William Taylor of the USAF.

They were received by U.S. Embassy and Foreign Ministry officials, and will be joined by eight more members who are arriving via Mandelbaum Gate tomorrow.

ADENAUER'S RECOVERY

BONN, Thursday (UP).—Ailing Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's temperature shot up to 39.5 degrees centigrade last night, and his aides warned today that his recovery from an attack of pneumonia may be drawn out.

Burns Sees U.N. Chief And Arab Delegates

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — Gen. E.L.M. Burns carried on consultations here today not only with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, but also with representatives of the Arab countries, and was scheduled to confer with Israel delegates as well.

Mr. Abba Eban, Chairman of the Israel delegation, is expected to return here within three or four days prior to the close of Gen. Burns' visit. The General was to meet Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi of Egypt either tonight or early tomorrow.

Arab Press Reports On Pact with Russia

Syrian diplomatic quarters promised on Wednesday that "everything will be revealed at the propitious moment" when queried about press reports that negotiations are under way between Arab states and the Soviet bloc for conclusion of a mutual defence pact should a U.S.-Israel treaty be signed.

The Arab News Agency reported that Premier Rashid Karameh of the Lebanon arrived in Damascus on Wednesday night on his first visit since he took over his post, and conferred with President Shukry Kuwatly and Premier Said el Ghazi.

The Cairo publication "Rose el Youssef" reported yesterday that the six new officials of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo who arrived recently all speak Arabic perfectly.

LAXNESS WINS NOBEL LITERATURE PRIZE

The 1955 Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Mr. Helidor Kiljan Laxness, the Icelandic novelist nd playwright, it was announced in Stockholm yesterday. The award was announced by the Swedish Academy, consisting of 18 leading Swedish men of letters.

For eight years Mr. Laxness had been mentioned as a Nobel candidate. His controversial political views, which brought him the Stalin Prize for literature, were believed to have weighed against him. But the Swedish academy decided today that his sensitive novels of the little man labouring in the chill wastelands of his native Iceland merited the coveted award with its tax-free prize of 190,214 Swedish crowns ($36,700).

The Icelandic author has written eight novels, the best-known of which is the four-volume "Light of the World" whose central character is a poet of the people, and "Independent People," dealing with Iceland's cottage farmers.

Margaret Confers with Archbishop

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Princess Margaret today had an hour's meeting with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of the Church of England, in his residence at Lambeth Palace. The meeting was presumably to talk over her reported romance with Group Captain Peter Townsend, and caused speculation that the crisis is at last coming to a head.

Princess Margaret may have told the Archbishop, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, either that she had reached a decision on whether or not to marry Townsend, or that, being still undecided, she wanted his advice. The Archbishop's chaplain said that the visit was "a private one." He was not authorized to say what it was about and would not say whether the Princess and the Archbishop talked alone.

Whatever Margaret told Dr. Fisher today about her plans, the Archbishop was bound to stress that the Church could not approve a marriage between her and the Group Captain. The latter divorced his wife in 1953 and was given custody of their two young children, though by arrangement they stay with the mother.

In the Commons, at the very hour of the meeting, Sir Anthony Eden evaded a question by Mr. Marcus Lipton, Labourite, which was posed fruitlessly on Tuesday—will the Government amend or repeal the Royal Marriage Act? Through manoeuvring of the time and selection of the question — the question hour expired again, and the query did not come up.

UJA Summons Urgent Meeting In November

By MOSHE LEVIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four hundred American Jewish leaders have been summoned by the General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. William Rosenwald, to attend an extraordinary meeting on November 18 in New York City "to plan such action as will properly meet the needs of the times."

Cables summoning the conference were sent by Mr. Rosenwald prior to the closed meeting of the U.J.A. study mission in Jerusalem on Wednesday night, and were followed by urgent letters yesterday to the same 400 by Mr. Edward Warburg, President of the U.J.A.

In a statement read on behalf of the study mission by Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff, member of the National Campaign Cabinet, at the farewell dinner at the King David Hotel last night, the U.J.A.'s platform for 1956 was expressed in these words:

"We express our determination not only to continue but to enlarge our support. It is clear that greater efforts are required by the American Jewish community for the U.J.A. We are convinced that this is the time to match courage with courage, giving with giving."

Underlying the statement was a realization of the threat to Israel's security.

"We have become quickly aware of the mood existing in the country. The people are firm in their unified resolve to remain strong in face of any eventuality.

At the same time, the statement read:

"There must not be ... any

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Egyptian Arms Chief Quits Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Thursday (Reuter).—Brig. Hassan Ragab, the Under-Secretary for the Munitions Industry in Egypt's War Ministry, will fly from Prague to Paris today after a three-week visit to Czechoslovakia.

He told a press conference that his trip to Paris was "a purely personal affair" and not an official mission. He said that he would spend "three or four days" there and then return to Egypt.

Big Four Split on German Priority; Middle East Dominant at Geneva

Sharett Meets With Pinay

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter).—Israel's Premier, Mr. Moshe Sharett, tonight told the French Foreign Minister M. Antoine Pinay, that Israel had been put into a grave plight by the recent Egyptian-Czechoslovak arms deal, and that he was looking to the West for help, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Sharett, who arrived in Geneva today, on the second stage of his "help Israel" campaign, was understood to have repeated the appeal he made in Paris yesterday to Mr. Harold Macmillan and Mr. John Foster Dulles.

The meeting between Mr. Sharett and M. Pinay was held at the French Foreign Minister's villa.

Mr. Sharett came to Geneva also to see Mr. V.M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister. Mr. Leonid Ilichov, the Soviet press chief, declined at his press conference tonight to confirm that Mr. Molotov had agreed to meet the Israel Premier. "All I know is that Mr. Sharett approached Mr. Molotov with such a request," he said.

U.S. Congressman Urges Middle East Pacts

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Rep. Hugh Scott today proposed a mutual security pact between the U.S. and Israel and any other Middle East nation willing to maintain the *status quo* in the area. He also proposed U.S. arms shipments to Israel to permit a "legitimate defence" against Egypt's "increasing evidence of aggressive intent."

Mr. Scott made the plea in a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

In Geneva, meanwhile, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom sent identical letters to the Big Four Foreign Ministers calling their attention to the situation in the Middle East. The letters asked that the Ministers give their "full consideration to the underlying conflicts and examine all possible means of preventing the outbreak of a war between the Arabs and Israel."

Technion President, Rav-Aluf Ya'akov Dori, welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Churchill on their arrival at Lydda Airport on Wednesday. Second from the right is Mr. Victor Mishcon, President of the British Committee for Technical Development in Israel. Second from left is Mr. Arthur Blok, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Technion. Photo by Beres

Cornerstone Laid of Technion Building Named for Churchill

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — A strong appeal that the Churchillian antagonism to appeasement will make itself felt now in securing Israel's safety against Arab aggression, was made here today by Mr. Levi Eshkol, Acting Prime Minister, at the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the Sir Winston Churchill Auditorium at the new Technion campus on Mt. Carmel.

The foundation stone of the great hall, to cost £250,000 contributed by the British Technion Society, which will serve as a "cultural and scientific centre in Israel, a fitting tribute to Sir Winston," was laid by Mr. Randolph Churchill, the statesman's son, in the presence of a large audience, including many distinguished guests.

"I declare this stone well and truly laid," Mr. Churchill announced, after he had cemented it into place with great gusto and ability, "learned from my father, the bricklayer." Mr. Churchill also cemented the foundation scroll into position, after it had been signed by the distinguished guests, under the motto, "Teach me wise discernment and knowledge." (Psalm 119.)

Mr. Eshkol, thanked Mr. Churchill for attending the ceremony, which symbolised the deep admiration and affection for Sir Winston, felt by the people of Israel. Israel also owed him a special debt of gratitude for the warm-hearted, active and constant support for our cause in good and difficult times.

"But in these grave days we think of him above all as a man who fought against cowardice against compromise with evil, against submission to blackmail and violence, against all that which is known as appeasement." He had warned against the "disastrous trend to seek a temporary ease and comfort and to purchase a false security by the sacrifice of weak nations to the appetite of the aggressor."

"Today, the people of Israel are threatened with dangers similar to those which menaced the free nations 15 years ago. They hope that the lessons which Sir Winston then hammered into the hearts of his countrymen will not be forgotten; that we shall not again witness a short-sighted policy of sacrificing the security and very existence of a small people to the considerations of so-called expediency; that there will be no new surrender to the blackmail and threats which belch forth as a foul smoke from certain capitals in the Middle East to cover the evil of aggressive designs."

Mr. Eshkol declared that Mr. Churchill's presence encouraged that hope, and he asked him to "take to your great father our feeling of gratitude, admiration and affection for him and to transmit the knowledge of our determination, through whatever the future holds in store for us, to conduct ourselves as free men."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Britain, U.S. Put Off Israel Request

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

GENEVA, Thursday. — As a result of separate conversations which the Israel Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, has had with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr Macmillan, in Paris, together with British preoccupation with events in the Buraimi oasis and news of Egypt's new alliances with Syria and Saudi Arabia, the Middle East is now the dominant subject in Geneva, although it is not on the agenda of the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting.

Mr. Sharett appears to have expressed himself with restraint but great firmness to the British and American Ministers. He has told them that in the light of Egypt's purchase of arms from Czechoslovakia, the West must either maintain the military balance between Egypt and Israel under the terms of the 1950 tripartite declaration by increasing its supply of arms to his country, or must give a new guarantee of Israel's integrity.

No Threat

Mr. Sharett did not, it seems, threaten the Western Ministers that Israel would start a preventive war if Western support along these lines is not forthcoming, but he did say that if the Western Governments would not sanction the sale of arms to Israel, she might have to buy them where she could.

His statement on arrival at the Geneva airport today, in which he said it was "up to the civilized world to see that Israel is not called upon to fight again, as she will if she must," seems to support this.

Mr. Sharett said: "My task is to attract international attention to the very serious danger confronting Israel." Asked to comment on speculation regarding a preventive war, he answered, "I hope to God that Israel will not be driven into a situation that might appear to be the only short cut to her safety. The danger is not of Israel launching a preventive war. The danger is of Israel again being subjected to wanton aggression, in which case, of course, she will fight."

Mr. Sharett was accompanied here by the Israel Ambassador to France, Mr. Ya'akov Tsur.

Israel Army Strongest

However, Mr. Sharett has met with polite but equally firm refusal on the part of both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Macmillan to commit themselves to either of his solutions without further thought. It is the view of their Governments that the Israel Army is already by far the most effective fighting force in the Middle East, not merely in terms of equipment but also as regards efficiency and morale.

Equally, to give a unilateral guarantee of Israel's borders at this stage is a step that the British Government is not prepared to contemplate in view of the growing importance of Middle East oil to British economy, and therefore of her good relations with the Arab states.

Moreover, such a move would conflict with Mr. Dulles' proposal for a general, American-backed guarantee of the integrity of all Middle Eastern countries.

Though there has always been a certain amount of doubt about the wisdom of the Baghdad (originally Turco-Iraqi) pact among Western officials, there is no question of abandoning it at the moment, or of stopping the British supply of arms to Iraq, as Mr. Sharett has suggested.

Meeting with Molotov

What happens next must depend very largely on the outcome of Mr. Sharett's conversation with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, which will probably take place tomorrow.

The Western Foreign Ministers will resist the idea of putting the Middle East on the formal agenda of the Geneva meeting for the reason that it was not one of the subjects included in the directive of the Heads of Government at the "summit meeting" last July. To go outside the terms of the directive would enable Russia to raise other questions. However, the Middle East will certainly be raised with Mr. Molotov at the first informal opportunity that presents itself to the Western Ministers in order that they may get some estimate of Russia's real intentions in upsetting the delicately balanced Middle East apple-cart at this time.

Nasser Signs Army Pact with Saudia

The Egyptian-Saudi Arabian military alliance was signed in Cairo yesterday.

The Egyptian Premier, Abdul Nasser, declared after the signing that the pact is a strong factor in the liberation of the Arab world and progress toward complete independence from foreign domination and guardianship.

The pact, linking the two countries' armed forces for mutual defence, follows the conclusion by Egypt of a similar one with Syria last week. Abdul Nasser signed on behalf of Egypt and Premier Emir Feisal on behalf of Saudi Arabia. The full text of the pact, almost identical with the one signed last week in Damascus, will be published after being ratified by both Governments.

In London, the Foreign Office spokesman said that the new treaty "is not welcome to us." It is the second Arab bilateral pact which Britain has officially frowned upon in the past week, charging that both alliances were concluded in opposition to the Baghdad pact.

The Syrian Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Shawkat Shukeir arrived in Cairo yesterday and had talks with Emir Faisal and Abdul Nasser on the Buraimi situation.

In Geneva, Dr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, former Secretary-General of the Arab League, said that Saudi Arabia is considering bringing the Buraimi question before the U.N. Security Council. He had represented Saudi Arabia in the recent Geneva arbitration hearings over the dispute.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia is considering calling an emergency meeting of the Arab League Political Committee to discuss the occupation of the Buraimi Oasis by troops of the British-backed Sultan of Muscat and the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi. Riadh has officially informed Cairo of the latest development. A Foreign Office spokesman said in London yesterday that the situation was quiet. Two men were killed and three wounded in the action, he added.

(Reuter, Cairo Radio)

No B.G. Overtures To Hapoel Hamizrahi

By Our U.N. Reporter

Up to a late hour last night Hapoel Hamizrahi leaders had received no invitation to meet Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister designate, despite earlier reports that such a meeting would take place yesterday morning.

It is also learned from an authoritative Hapoel Hamizrahi source that the latest plan of offering Hapoel Hamizrahi a third Minister — without Portfolio — has not been officially suggested to them by Mr. Ben-Gurion.

According to this source, it is most unlikely that Hapoel Hamizrahi will accept such an offer if made. The party feels that its improved position in the last elections, as opposed to the decline of some other parties, should be reflected in the division of portfolios.

The party is particularly interested in the Interior portfolio since this will give them a key position with regard to municipal by-laws on Sabbath and pig breeding.

Meanwhile, it is understood that both the Progressives and Mapam have informed Mr. Ben-Gurion that they will not agree to the granting of a third Minister to Hapoel Hamizrahi. If this is done, they say, the previous agreement on Ministers will have to be considered all over again.

IKE PREPARES STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

DENVER, Thursday. — President Eisenhower spent 45 minutes today working upon a preliminary draft of his State of the Union message in which he will lay down Administration policy and put forward recommendations to a Democratic-controlled Congress in early January.

West to Present Plan Today

GENEVA, Thursday. — The Big Four Foreign Ministers conference opened here today and immediately developed into an East-West wrangle over the timing of German unity, according to conference sources.

It was this same dispute over timing which plagued the "summit" conference between the four Heads of Governments in July.

The procedural wrangle lasted for an hour of the 3½-hour session.

The Western powers agreed, however, in accordance with the "Geneva Spirit" not to publish their plan for an all-European security arrangement and German reunification until tomorrow, when Mr. Molotov will present his own proposals.

Consider Plan Tabled

A British spokesman tonight said that the Western plan was circulated by the Secretariat and in the hands of the Soviet delegation a long time before the session began. "We consider the document already tabled," the spokesman added. "Mr. Molotov does not consider it tabled."

A British briefing spokesman told a press conference after the session that the Ministers had agreed that their deliberations should be in secret and that only agreed communiques would be issued to the press. Sessions would be held in the afternoons.

M. Antoine Pinay, the French Foreign Minster, told Russia on behalf of the Western powers at the outset of the conference that he would present a plan to achieve long-term peace in Europe through German unity.

German Issue 'Subordinate'

Mr. V. M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, immediately objected on procedural grounds, saying that the conference had not yet reached the first item on the agenda, the sources said. He also contended that the problem of Germany was "subordinate" to the problem of European security and wanted the peace of Europe guaranteed by a security system before Germany could be united. Mr. Molotov also suggested that the question of unity was primarily a problem for the East and West German Governments themselves.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, told the opening session that America was prepared to join in questions related to German unity which would "preclude any revival of German militarism." He added, "these, we believe, will take proper account of all legitimate security interests, including those of the Soviet Union, and should permit of proceeding promptly to achieve the reunification, now long overdue."

Sees Gaps Can Be Bridged

Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, told the conference that Britain believed the "considerable gaps" between East and West could be bridged.

M. Antoine Pinay, the French Foreign Minister, declared in his speech that the problem of disarmament, because of its complexity, would demand "an effort of very long duration."

He said that the Western powers did not want to turn diplomacy into a weapon against the Soviet Union, and it was their hope that progress in the solution of the major problems of the world would lead progressively to a lessening of their differences. "We are here to negotiate — that is to say, to search as equal partners — for solutions which respect the fundamental interest for each one of us," he declared.

DO YOU KNOW

that grapes contain three times as many calories and seven times as many carbo-hydrates as tomatoes?

Therefore, it's healthy to drink plenty of "Carmel Mizrahi" natural grape juice from the wine cellars of Rishon le-Zion and Zichron Ya'acov, made from fresh grapes without any additional preservative ingredients.

A Topical — Tropical Tale!

1 packet lime jelly powder
3/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups hot water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated onion
1 cup mashed avocado
Greens (if available).

Dissolve jelly powder in hot water. Add salt, lemon juice and onion. Chill until slightly thick, beat until light and fluffy. Fold in the avocado and pour into ring mould or rectangular pan. Chill till firm — unmould from ring (or cut serving-size pieces with knife and lift out of rectangular pan). Garnish with greens or tomatoe and cucumber, decorate top with mayonnaise. (TELMA's tube makes decorating a pleasure.)

From TODAY, October 28, 1955, at 2 p.m. our telephone numbers will be:

4565 and 4566

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Social & Personal

A farewell reception was given by the Civil Service Commission on Wednesday at Beit Shalom in Jerusalem, for Miss Nancy A. Gray, of Canada, Efficiency Adviser to the Civil Service Commissioner, who is leaving today on completion of her tour of duty. Among those present were the Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. David Rosolio, the U.N. Resident Representative, Mr. C. Hart Schaaf, Mr. D. Rugh and Mr. G. Goodrich.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. Sinan A. Korle, Director of the U.N. Information Office in Athens, after a one-week routine visit; Mr. Chyull Woong Park, President of Chosun University, South Korea, after a four-day visit; Mr. W. Aron, Israel Director of Pan-American Airways, for Rome, on company business; ten experts from Israel for Burma, to act as instructors.

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Mr. A. Meiron has been appointed Deputy Director of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Meiron for the past two years has acted as First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden.

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The new Carmel Studio, Central Carmel, Haifa, opened yesterday with an exhibition of lithographs by Picasso and ceramics by Kahana.

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Mr. David Rosenstein, President of the Ideal Plastics Corporation, Hollis, N.Y., and United States-Israel Plastics Corporation, Holon, successfully completed during his recent visit to Israel his mission of enlarging the capacity of the Israel factory. He also inspected ORT Schools as Vice President of the American ORT Federation.

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Dr. N. Wydra, Zim Company Director, is to speak on "Seamanship Today and in the Future," at the season's first meeting of the Haifa Maritime Club, at 1.15 p.m. today. Reservations by phone, 2954.

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The Women's League of the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital hereby thanks the public for its interest in "Film Day," and all those who worked for its success.

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A Party and Dance will be held at the Sports Club, Katamon, on Saturday, October 29 at 9 p.m.

ARGENTINA NAMES ENVOY TO ISRAEL

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (UP) — Mr. Gregorio Topolevsky has been appointed Argentine Ambassador to Israel, it was announced today.

Mr. Topolevsky is President of the Buenos Aires Assembly of the Radical Party.

RASHISH PUTS OFF RESIGNATION

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — It is generally accepted that Mayor P. Rashish, who resigned a few days ago, will remain in office, in view of what he said today at a reception given by the Municipality for the local Hapoel football team which won this year's National League championship.

"You've heard of my resignation," Mayor Rashish said. "Well, I can tell you that I've put it off until November 13, so that I'll be able to congratulate you in the name of the municipality when you bring the National football cup home."

COURT RULES ON DISMISSAL BY MAYOR

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "A Mayor has no right to dismiss Council employees without at first being instructed to do so by his Council, and a retroactive authorization by this body of a dismissal made by the Mayor himself is void," according to the ruling of the Acting President of the District Court here, Dr. W. Zeltner. The decision was handed down in an action brought against the Municipality by Mr. Gavriel Gabrielov, an architect employed by the Rishon LeZion Municipality.

JERUSALEM SEMINAR ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES

More than 200 officials of local authorities came to Jerusalem yesterday morning to attend a day-long Histadrut-sponsored seminar on the problems of local authorities.

The delegates, who were greeted by Mayor Gershon Agron, heard lectures by Justice Zvi Berinson on the function of courts vis a vis local authorities; Mr. I. Guri, Chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, on the national and local authorities' budgets; and Mr. Y. Nussbaum, Deputy Mayor of Haifa, on the rating system.

PHONE CALL FROM U.S. AT HERZLIYA ROTARY

HERZLIYA, Thursday. — The presidents of two Rotary Clubs talked over the trans-Atlantic telephone to mark the charter meeting of the Herzliya Rotary last night. Mr. A. Hausman was speaking from the Sharon Hotel, where the meeting took place, to his opposite number in Sharon, Massachusetts, Mr. William E. Lundgren, who said he hoped that peace would prevail in this part of the world.

The new club's Charter was presented by Mr. J.L.A. Watson, Administrative Adviser of Rotary International in Israel.

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Argentina Voices Amity to Jewry

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (INA). — The new Government wishes to act without discrimination towards all sections of the population, irrespective of race or religion, the Foreign Minister told a Jewish delegation yesterday. The interview marked the first formal contact between the new regime and the DIA, the Jewish representative organization in Argentina.

The Minister said that, as a Catholic, he could identify himself totally with the feeling of solidarity of Argentine Jewry with their brethren throughout the world, and said he understood the Jewish community's attachment to Israel, the cradle of Jewish history.

Courier Tells Story Of Escape from Crash

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— The Israel diplomatic courier, who escaped from the Yugoslav Convair aircraft when it crashed in Vienna with the loss of seven lives recently, told his story on his arrival here yesterday.

Mr. Mordechai Arbel, 36, said that during attempts to land at Vienna, their plane strayed in the fog and came down in a field outside the city. As soon as he realized the danger, he moved to the rear of the plane and was outside as soon as its nose touched down. Though injured by his jump, Mr. Arbel ran to a nearby cafe where he phoned for help. Meanwhile, fire had broken out on the plane's wing and shortly afterwards an explosion killed seven persons and injured two. Thirteen had managed to escape.

Octogenarian Fund-Raiser Comes to Find Son's Grave

Jerusalem Post Reporter

With an area that includes six of the 46 districts in Los Angeles, the world's largest city, Mr. Joe Miller has made himself a byword in the annals of United Jewish Appeal fund-raising. Small and wrinkled and confessing to 83, Mr. Miller visited Israel this week at the expense of an appreciative Los Angeles Jewish community in an effort to locate the grave of his son, a student at the Herzliya Gymnasia, who died in 1912.

As an example of Mr. Miller's devotion to his work, he interviewed 1,023 prospects and turned in $41,000 to the Appeal. Himself living on an $80-a-month Social Security pension, supplemented by his children, he makes most of his calls on foot to save bus fares.

In the 1955 campaign, which is not yet over, he has collected more than $25,000 from 764 prospects. From a special briefcase, which he always carries with him, he extracted an impressive sheaf of newspaper clippings and honorary awards accumulated during the past ten years. On the last page is pasted a Jewish Colonial Trust bond, which he bought for 100 rubles more than half a century ago in Odessa.

Organizes Union Locals

There is a group of elderly solicitors in Los Angeles, retired men and women, who have caught the same *mishugas* and were organized for the U.J.A. through Mr. Miller's initiative. He is also the first collector in the area to organize union locals, — Jewish and non-Jewish workers alike — to contribute to the Jewish Welfare Fund, as the Appeal is known.

He left Odessa for the U.S. in 1910, and on the way deposited two children in Israel. One was in Allenby's Legion when it entered Jerusalem in 1917, and the other died mysteriously while studying at the Gymnasia in Old Jaffa. The circumstances of his death and his place of burial were never made clear to the Millers, and it has been Joe's life-long wish to come to Israel and find the grave of Shmaryahu, his first-born. His other son is in business in New York.

Comes on Anniversary

The day of his arrival, October 11, was the 50th anniversary celebration of the Gymnasia.

Forty-three years after his death, his son's name greeted Joe in the daily papers at the head of the list of Herzliya alumni who had passed away. He and his wife had lived all this time in the belief that their son had died in a drowning accident, and that his body had never been recovered. It was only after speaking with a former schoolfriend of his son, some fifty years old, that he finally learned that he had fallen a victim of typhoid fever and was buried on the Mount of Olives.

Though his mind is now at rest, he still has one regret, he said. He is afraid that he will not live to see the day when Jews will again be able to visit their loved ones on the Mount of Olives, he added in Yiddish.

Hungary Retains Pentathlon Title

ZURICH, Thursday (Reuter). — Hungary retained the world modern pentathlon team championship yesterday with an aggregate of 12407 points for the five events: equestrian, shooting, fencing, swimming and cross country racing. Russia took second place with 11942.5, with Switzerland third, 11424 points followed by: 4. Sweden; 5. U.S.; 6. Finland; 7. Rumania; 8 Czechoslovakia; 9. Italy; 10 Mexico; 11. Austria; 12. Britain; 13. Cuba; 14. Germany.

Konstantin Galnikov of Russia won the individual championship with 4453 points. Otavi Mannonen, Finland, came second with 4308.5 and Aladar Kovatal, Hungary, 3rd, with 4239.5, followed by 4. Betli Haasz, Sweden, 4236; 5. Istvan Szondy, Hungary, 4226; 6. Werner Vetterli, Switzerland, 4189.5.

In the final event, the cross country running, Russia took first place with 5045 points, followed by U.S., 2951; Finland, 2586; Rumania, 2057; Switzerland, 2023; and Hungary, 2034. Individual placings for the event were: 1. Bertil Haasz, Sweden, 14 mins. 28 secs. (1096 points); 2. D. Cobley, Britain, 14:33 secs. (1065 pts.); 3. George Lambert, U.S., 14:45 secs. (1031 pts.).

John Disley Named Sportsman of the Year

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — John Disley, British 3,000 metres steeplechase champion, has been named "Sportsman of the Year" by the Sportswriters Association here. He was considered the man who had done most to enhance British prestige in international competition in 1955.

Peter May, the England cricket Captain, was second choice of the sportswriters, with Cliff Morgan, Welsh Rugby Union international, third, Brian Hewson, athletics, was fourth, Stanley Matthews, the soccer international, 5th, while sixth place was awarded jointly to Norman Shiel, amateur cycling, and Stirling Moss, motor racing.

WALT ALSTON CHOSEN MANAGER OF THE YEAR

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Walt Alston, who piloted the Brooklyn Dodgers to their first world championship, was selected by the United Press as the National League's "Manager of the Year."

The 43-year-old Alston, producer of Brooklyn's far-flung farm system, was selected by 36 of 54 baseball writers from the circuit's eight cities.

SOVIET NAVY SEEN ISOLATING EUROPE

LOS ANGELES, Thursday (Reuter). — Admiral Jerauld Uricht, Commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and Atlantic Allied Commander, said today that the Soviets had constructed a modern navy apparently for the purpose of isolating Europe from North America. The Admiral told a Navy Day lunch that such isolation in time of war would drastically reduce the defensive capabilities of each.

Russia had been constructing her navy at the maximum rate permitted by her industrial capacity, he said. As a result, the Soviet navy, which took seventh place in numbers of ships in 1950, is now the second largest naval power in the world.

GAS CONSUMERS UNIT NUMBERS 65,000

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — The Organization of Domestic Gas Consumers has 65,000 members, Mr. Raphael Algor, its secretary, told *The Jerusalem Post* here today. The organization was established recently to fight what are considered to be exorbitant charges by the three gas companies.

The Organization, which has its headquarters here, is to become an official body, Mr. Algor said.

Religious Services

PORTION: Lekh Lekha (Breshit 12, 1—17, 27)
HAFTARA: Yeshayahu 40, 27—41, 16

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.18 p.m. today and ends at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 4.23 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 3.40 p.m. Arvit: 5.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7.30 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.33 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Evi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8.30 a.m. (Cantor Leib Glanti & choir).

Young Israel (67 Bnei Brak): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.50 p.m. Arvit: 5.27 p.m.

State Dept. to Query Cairo Attache Ouster

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The State Department, completely mystified by the turn of events, has decided to ask Egypt for some official information on the reported ouster of what Cairo had termed the "U.S. Air Attache," for making "derogatory remarks."

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman who made the announcement did not identify the attache by name, but it is known that Col. Gilbert Erb who left Cairo three weeks ago when he finished his normal two-year tour of duty as Air Attache, had never been declared *persona non grata*, and there have been no complaints against him. Major Robert Nicholson was identified here as the present acting Air Attache in Cairo.

The Cairo report said that the Air Attache had expressed doubt about the Egyptian version of the recent clash between Egyptian and Israel planes, in which two Egyptian jets were shot down. Egypt had alleged the planes accidentally crashed on Israel territory. *(UP, INA)*

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presents
a large collection of
YOSSI STERN'S
latest drawings and paintings As of Oct. 28, 1955 and until further notice the Gallery will be closed all day Friday and opened Saturday night until 9 p.m.

Yesterday's Press

Egypt Playing Dangerous Game in Nitzana

Mr. Sharett's efforts to make the Powers understand the gravity of the Middle East situation and the latest Egyptian attack in the Nitzana demilitarized zone are promising.

"Davar" (Histadrut) explains that the Nitzana incident is a "muscle-testing exercise" and is calculated to see how the coordinated attack plan will work out. The scheme is not lost on Israel, however, and it's a dangerous game our neighbours are playing.

"Omer" (Histadrut) writes that Nasser has indicated that he did not react to Khan Yunis because he was afraid of defeat. In other words he is waiting until he can be sure of victory and it is he who will decide when hostilities should break out. Mr. Sharett's declaration in Paris of the dire prospects of a preventive war should shake foreign statesmen out of their lethargy.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) sees a marked similarity between developments in the Middle East and the beginnings of the Korean flare-up. The Powers must be given to understand that Israel is the last bastion of Western civilization in this region and that the Americans are wrong in supposing that the "Northern Tier" will be able to withstand Russian incursion. Just as both East and West learned from the Second World War how mistaken they were in their policy against Hitler, both of them will sooner or later become aware of their fatal mistake in giving weapons to racial fanatics in the Middle East.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) asserts that the latest Egyptian attack proves that Cairo hopes to be able to annex the demilitarized zone to her territory, in which circumstances Israel will have no choice but to establish her full sovereignty by the force of arms.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) declares that only the knowledge that the West stands solidly behind Israel and that a clash with Israel will mean a clash with the West can help cool off Egypt's war ardour. The Big Power delegates now assembled in Geneva to discuss disarmament (with arms being rushed to the Arabs) will also do well to mark the fact that the Middle East must come under immediate discussion because war and peace do not always conveniently fit themselves into the timetables of international diplomacy.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) writes that if Israel has been advised (unofficially) to make concessions in order to avert a flare-up it is because foreign statesmen have failed to gauge the temper of the people in Israel. With all her will not to permit herself to be drawn into a war by reacting to acts of provocation, Israel will at long last be compelled to act to protect her citizens and secure her borders.

"Herut" again points out that the Nitzana incident should be viewed as part and parcel of coordinated Egyptian-Syrian strategy and urges that Israel strike now. Every day that passes without action is tantamount to sabotaging Israel's war effort.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) does not go so far as to call the Egyptians "aggressors" at Nitzana but does say that "Egyptian initiative" is to blame for the incident. The paper warns against reprisals, saying that it is not that incidents create tension but the other way round, and roundly raps the Prime Minister and the Minister of Development for declaring abroad that there is a danger of a preventive war.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Meir, 18 Ben Yehuda, 4192. Witan, Rehov Mosh Shearim, 61243.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3536. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, Maccabi; New Maccabi Qtr., 67537. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81896. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinchi, 104 Rav Kook. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hascha-yon, 19 Jerusalem, 72046. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma.
HAIFA: Magen David, 18 Geula, 6306. Anglo-American, 39 Ha'atzmaut, 3606. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Motzkin, 7202. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari. **NAHARIYA:** Mercaz.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2611. Wallach, 29 Hizkiyahu, 3643.
TEL AVIV: Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3497. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26316. Geula, 10 Allenby, 65275. Hagalil 90 Ben Yehuda, 23358. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. **Evening:** Moichedetsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23573. Bograshow, 60 Bograshow, 29289. Ahva, 166 Dizengoff, 24717. Reitblat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. **JAFFA:** Vita, 4 Rehov 4. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramat Gan, 58 Bialik, 71514. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hatichon, 86 Hatichon. **HOLON:** Briut, 104 Sokolov.
HAIFA: Hehalutz, 12 Hehalutz, 2903. Lamin, opp. Ezred, 67880. Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 81009. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Motzkin, 7202. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari. **NAHARIYA:** Mercaz.

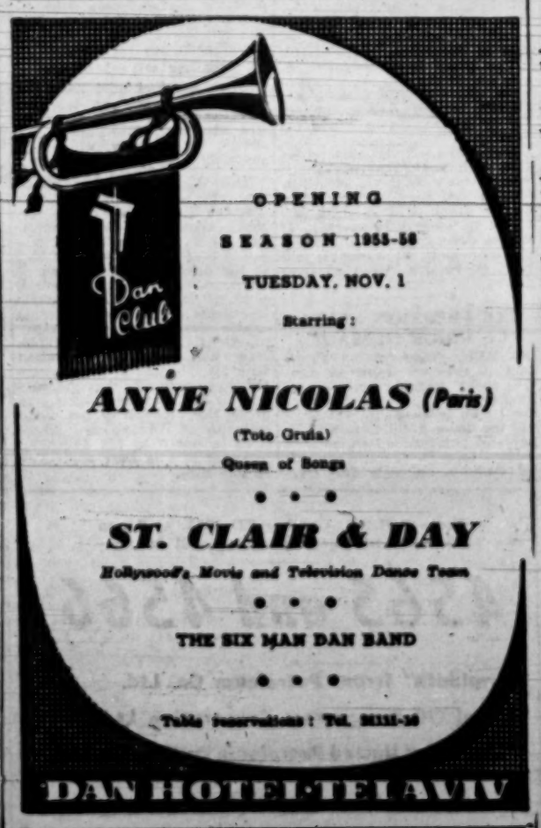
EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2668. Dr. Z. Oren, Rehov Agrippas, 5475. Dr. E. Gidron, 7 Gaza Road, 3084.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 28442. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 24 Sokolov, 26393. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496.
HAIFA: Dr. Csobal, 24 Pevzner, 3466. Dr. Ludwig, 36 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 13 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 32 Bin-Nun, 67968.
TEL AVIV: As today.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im 24324. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. **Day:** Dr. Golerzant, d Gilead, 4130. **Evening:** Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325.



Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel.

★ **Exhibitions: —**

1) Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Contemporary American Prints. Exhibit of the Month: A Khorasan bronze Kettle of the 13th Century Seljuk. **Museum**, 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Applied Art, works by members of Kibbutz Hasore'a and Kibbutz Ein Hashofet. 2) Ceramics by Nelly Pollack. 3) Embroidered pictures by Rosa Feige. 4) Watercolours by Joseph Kosonogi. 5) Drawings by I. Aschheim. 6) "Maskit," Carpet and Jewellery work. Artists' House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

★ **Recorded Music: —**

Music to Inspire. Mephisto Waltz, by Liszt, and Symphony No. 1 in C-Minor, by Brahms. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:—**

Latest paintings by Israel Paldi. New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

★ **Tourist Services—**

E.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You, 9.30-1.30.

HAIFA

★ **Film Show: —**

Haifa Film Club's first performance: "The Informer," "Neighbours" and Boogie Doodle." Pe'er Cinema. 8.30 p.m.

★ **Theatres: —**

Dulgan & Szumacher. "Na Dir Un Wein Nischt." Amphitheatre. 8.30 p.m.

TEL HANAN

★ **Theatres: —**

Jewish Comedy Theatre. "Der Americaner Litvak." 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions: —**

Latest Drawings and Paintings by Yossi Stern. Rina Gallery, 1 Rehov Yanai (corner Princess Mary Ave.), until 9 p.m.

★ **Lectures:—**

"The Portion of the Week." Mr. M. Sofer. "Israel in the International Financial Arena." Mr. S. Doron. "The Atomic Council As Seen by a Journalist." Mr. Z. Kenner, 11 a.m.: "Bible for the People." Mr. D. Avisser, 4 p.m., Beit Ha'am.

★ **Recorded Music:—**

Saturday Music. Overture to Manfred, by Schumann. Concerto Grosso, by Bloch, and Symphony No. 4 in A, by Mendelssohn. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m.

★ **Concert:—**

The Israel Wind Ensemble. Rehavia "Gymnasia." 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions: —**

Exhibition of paintings by Elisha Sigurd, Painters & Sculptors Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi — 10-1, 4-7.

★ **Concert:—**

Opening Chamber Music Season. Organ and strings. Museum, 7 and 9 p.m.

★ **Tourist Service:—**

E.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You, 7-10.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre: —**

Ohel "Eldorado," Ohel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "Pantomime."
Mograbi Hall, 7.
Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul." Mograbi Hall, 9.30 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "Casablan." New Chamber Theatre Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, "Henry the Fourth."
Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Dulgan & Szumacher, "Na Dir Un Wein Nischt." Ohel Shem, 8.30 p.m.
Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Americaner Litvak." "Hapoel," 8.30 and 9.15 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:—**

Memorial Exhibition of the sculptor Ze'ev Ben Zvy. Paintings by Violet Citron, Laura Pedos and Pinchas Schaar. Fortnightly exhibit: Photograph by Hella Pernbach. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment: —**

Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel Daily from 4 p.m. Accadia Bridge Club.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

Oct. 30 — "Alei Kisse," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"Henry the Fourth." Givatayim, 8 p.m.
Oct. 31 — "Henry the Fourth." Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"This Earth" (for "Telem"), Herzliya, 8 p.m.
Nov. 1 — "Henry the Fourth." Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"This Earth" (for "Telem"), Kfar Saba, 8 p.m.
Nov. 2 — "Henry the Fourth." Rishon le-Zion, 8 p.m.
Nov. 3 — "Henry the Fourth." Edison, Jerusalem, 9 p.m.

FERDINAND

פרי הנגעה

TO ALL EMPLOYEES

At the beginning of November you will receive a Declaration Form of your income during the period 1954-1955. You should fill in on this form your Identity number, your place of work, and your address. The form contains three different declarations but you are required to sign only the one which is appropriate to you. The declaration forms are:

1 — You had no additional income.
2 — You did have additional income.
3 — You are not an employee and had no income from employment.

The signed form should be placed unstamped in any Post Box.

Additional income means:

wife's income, wage or salaries from another employer; income from trade profession or vocation; from dividends and interest; from letting of houses or property; letting of property other than land; income from pensions or any other annual payments; income from farming; income from any other source.

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Notices to the Public

"MAGEN DAVID ADOM" STAMP and the opening of a special post office branch.

The Postal Administration takes pleasure in announcing the issue on November 1, 1955, of a commemorative stamp on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Magen David Adom in Israel. This 160-pruta stamp will be on sale from this date at all post offices and at the Philatelic Service, 122 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

A special Post Office branch will be opened on the above date in the Magen David Adom Bldg., 13 Rehove Mapu, Tel Aviv, which will sell stamps and accept regular and registered mail, and will be open to the public between 4-8 p.m.

First Day Covers selling for 40 pruta each will be sold on the day of issue at all post offices, postal agencies and the office of the Philatelic Service, 122 Allenby Road (Entrance from Allenby Road), Tel Aviv, and its temporary branches.

First Day Covers and any other mail bearing the new stamp will be cancelled upon request with a special "First Day of Issue" mark, in addition to the regular postmark, at all post offices and grade A and B postal agencies.

First Day Covers bearing the new stamp and the postmark of the Jerusalem Post Office will be sold at the counters of the Philatelic Service on the day of issue for 200 pruta each. These covers will only be accepted for registered mail at the Main Jerusalem Post Office and on the day of issue only.

Sale of Philatelic Items

Stamps with tabs, plate number blocks and entire sheets of the above stamps will be sold on the day of issue at the following places:

Jerusalem
Main Post Office
Knesset Post office
Mea Shearim Post Office
Southern Post Office (German Colony No.11/43).

Tel Aviv
Office of the Philatelic Service, 122 Allenby Road (Entrance from Allenby Road), between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Office of the Philatelic Service, 2 Rehov Pinsker, between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Beit Hahalutzot Temporary Branch of the Philatelic Service, 27 Rehov Ramelech George, between 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Main Post Office, 132 Allenby Rd.
Parcel Post Office, 48 Rehov Yehuda Halevi.
Hakirya Post Office, No. 16 Rehov Aleph
Tel Nordau Post Office, 3 Rehov Mendele
Jaffa Post Office, 16 Shivat Yerushalayim
Special Post Office, Magen David Adom Bldg., 16 Rehov Mapu.

Haifa
At all post offices except for the port branch, and at special counters of the Parcel Section, Rehov Hanamal, between 6.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

At the post offices of:

Petah Tikva.	Rehovot.
Beersheba.	Nahariya.
Hadera.	Ramat Gan.
Kiryat Shmonah.	Netanya.
Tiberias.	

The sales will be restricted at all the above places as follows:

20 stamps with tabs, five plate number blocks, and three Post Office sheets.

Stamps in philatelic forms will only be sold on the day of issue. The stamp and the First Day Cover have been designed by G. Hamori — Tel Aviv.

The attention of subscribers to the Philatelic Service is called to the fact that the Magen David Adom Stamp will be sent to subscribers together with the stamps of the Tribes of Israel which will be issued on November 8, 1955.

Particulars on the issue and sale of the Tribes of Israel Stamps will be published in the near future.

NOTICE
(instead of an invitation to the festive opening)
We take pleasure in announcing that on October 23 our factory went into the production of crepe.
We wish to express our thanks to:
The Investment Centre—Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Chairman of the Kfar Saba Local Council
Management of "Hazrot Hadar Ltd."
and all the firms who helped us complete our enterprise.
The sum set aside for a festive opening has been transferred to the "ARMS FOR DEFENCE FUND."
CREPCO LTD.
RUBBER FACTORY, KFAR SABA
Head Office: 2 Rehov Hahalutzim, Tel. 81811, P.O.B. 2320, Tel Aviv.

Yakhin-Hakal Ltd.
offers
Orange Groves
for sale
The groves were planted in 1953, 1954 and 1955. This offer holds for a short time only. Priority will be given to early registrants.
Information at:
Yakhin-Hakal Ltd., 31 Rehov Lilienblum, ("Elen Building"), Tel. 4474, P.O.B. 393, Tel Aviv.

From the Memoirs of Harry Truman

The Year of Decisions

World War Two Comes to an End

ON August 9 the second atom bomb was dropped, this time on Nagasaki. We gave the Japanese three days in which to make up their minds to surrender, and the bombing would have been held off another two days had weather permitted.

The choice of targets for the second atom bomb was first Kokura, with Nagasaki second. The third city on the list, Niigata, had been ruled out as too distant.

By the time Kokura was reached the weather had closed in, and after three runs over the spot without a glimpse of the target, with gas running short, a try was made for the second choice, Nagasaki. There, too, the weather had closed in, but an opening in the clouds gave the bombardier his chance, and Nagasaki was successfully bombed.

Suing For Peace

The next morning brought the first indication that the Japanese Empire was ready to surrender. Our radio monitors heard this news item being given over Radio Tokyo:

The Japanese Government today addressed the following communication to the Swiss and Swedish Governments respectively for transmission to the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union:

"In obedience to the gracious command of his Majesty the Emperor... the Japanese Government several weeks ago asked the Soviet Government, with which neutral relations then prevailed, to render good offices in restoring peace vis-a-vis the enemy Powers.

"Unfortunately, these efforts in the interest of peace having failed, the Japanese Government, in conformity with the august wish of his Majesty to restore the general peace and desiring to put an end to the untold sufferings engendered by the war have decided on the following:

"The Japanese Government is ready to accept the terms enumerated in the joint declaration which was issued at Potsdam, July 26, 1945, by the Heads of Government of the United States, Great Britain and China, and later subscribed to by the Soviet Government, with the understanding that said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of his Majesty as a sovereign ruler.

"The Japanese Government hopes sincerely that this understanding is warranted and desires keenly that an explicit indication to that effect will be speedily forthcoming."

This was not an official communication, but it was enough notice of Japanese intention to permit us to discuss what our reply should be. I asked Admi. Leahy to have Secretaries Byrnes, Stimson and Forrestal come to my office at nine o'clock to confer on the next step to be taken.

Were we to treat this message from Tokyo as an acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation? There had been many in this country who felt that the Emperor was an integral part of that Japanese system which we were pledged to destroy.

Could we continue the Emperor and yet expect to eliminate the warlike spirit in Japan? Could we even consider a message with so large a "but" as the kind of unconditional surrender we had fought for?

• • •

Identical messages were sent to London, Moscow and Chungking asking for speedy comment on the American draft reply, as given here.

From the moment of surrender the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

The Emperor and the Japanese High Command will be required to sign the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, to issue orders to all the armed forces of Japan to cease hostilities and to surrender their arms, and to issue such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

Immediately upon the surrender the Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety, as directed, where they can be quickly placed aboard allied transports.

The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

The armed forces of the Allied Powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam Declaration are achieved.

The message to London left the White House at 3.45 Eastern War Time; it was received by our Embassy in London at 4.58, our time, and was in the Foreign Secretary's hands 30 minutes later. The British answer was received in Washington at 9.48 that evening.

Attlee and Bevin agreed, but expressed doubts that it would be wise to ask the Emperor personally to sign the surrender terms. They therefore suggested this change in the language of the proposed reply:

The Emperor shall authorize and ensure the signature by the Government of Japan and the Japanese General Headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms, etc., as in your draft.

Ambassador Winant also reported that Mr. Churchill had telephoned him, saying that he agreed entirely with our approach.

Our message to Chiang Kai-shek brought us this reply which my naval aide brought to me at 7.35 on the morning of the 11th:

President Truman.

I concur in all the conditions and join you in your reply to the Japanese Government on the acceptance of the Potsdam proclamation. I especially concur in the condition to require the Emperor and the Japanese High Command to sign the surrender terms and issue orders to make surrender effective.

I also concur in the condition requiring that the ultimate form of government of Japan shall be in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. This latter is a condition which I have expressed over a period of years.

Chiang Kai-shek.

Part of Spoils

Ambassador Harriman's report of the reaction in Moscow was handed me when I arose that morning:

The British Ambassador and I were with Molotov when your message was delivered to me. Molotov was in process of inquiring what the attitude of our respective Governments was to the Japanese Government's proposal.

He informed us that the Soviet attitude towards it was "sceptical" since the Soviets did not consider it unconditional surrender, and that the Soviet forces, therefore, were continuing their advance into Manchuria.

As this was shortly after midnight, he emphasized that it was the third day of the Soviet campaign, which would continue. He gave me the definite impression that he was quite willing to have the war continue.

Your message then arrived, and it was translated to him. His reaction was non-committal and suggested that he would give me an answer tomorrow. I told him that this would not be satisfactory and that we wished it tonight.

A second message from Harriman followed shortly:

Molotov asked the British Ambassador and me to call again. He handed us the following statement:

"The Soviet Government agrees to the draft reply of the Allied Powers proposed by the United States Government to the statement of the Japanese Government concerning surrender. The Soviet Government considers that the above-mentioned reply should be presented in the name of the principal Powers waging war with Japan.

"The Soviet Government also considers that, in case of an affirmative reply from the Japanese Government, the Allied Powers should reach an agreement on the candidacy or candidacies for representation of the Allied High Command to which the Japanese Emperor and the Japanese Government are to be subordinated."

I took a firm exception to the last paragraph and said in my opinion my Government would never agree to it. I pointed out this was a qualification of the Soviet Government's acceptance of our proposal and that it gave the Soviet Government veto power on the selection of the Allied High Command.

In answer to my inquiry as to his meaning, he finally suggested that the High Command might consist of two persons, both an American and a Soviet general, specifying Marshal Vasilevsky by name. I stated that it was unthinkable that the Supreme Commander could be other than American.

After a most heated discussion he insisted that I send his communication to my Government. I maintained, however, that in my opinion it would be unacceptable.

When I reached my office, I found Pavlov, Molotov's secretary, on the telephone, advising me that Molotov had consulted Stalin. He said that there had been a misunderstanding, and that only consultation had been intended, and not the necessity of reaching an agreement.

I pointed out to the secretary that I believed the words 'or candidacies' would also be unacceptable, and asked him to convey this message to Molotov. Within a very few minutes he called back stating that Stalin had agreed to the deletion of these words. He agreed to confirm this in writing.

The last paragraph will, therefore, read 'The Soviet Government also considers that, in case of an affirmative reply from the Japanese Government, the Allied Powers should consult on the candidacy for representation of the Allied High Command to which the Japanese Emperor and the Japanese Government are to be subordinate.'...

Harriman was, of course, expressing our set policy. We wanted Japan controlled by an American Commander, acting on behalf of the Allies, who might co-ordinate their desires through a Conference or Council which we proposed to call the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

U.S. Resisting Russian Attempts at Change

I WAS determined that the Japanese occupation should not follow in the footsteps of our German experience. I did not want divided control or separate zones. I did not want to give the Russians any opportunity to behave as they had in Germany and Austria.

I had impressed these thoughts strongly on all our officials at Potsdam. Thus Harriman, who was there, was able to speak up at once when Molotov tried to change the basic policy for Japan.

With the concurrence of the three Governments received, we were now ready to despatch a formal reply to the Japanese. We accepted the change proposed by the British, but altered one phrase in it to make it clearer. Where the British had proposed that we say "The Emperor shall authorize and ensure the signature, etc.," we put "The Emperor will be required to authorize and ensure..."

The completed message, dated August 11, was handed to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires to be transmitted to Tokyo by way of Berne. The war was, of course, not at an end.

Meanwhile in Washington a message was prepared to inform our Allies of the selection of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to be the Supreme Commander in Japan. In the same message I proposed that the new Supreme Commander should instruct the Japanese to surrender their forces in South-East Asia to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Supreme Commander in that area; those forces facing the Russians to the Soviet High Commander in the Far East; and all other forces in China to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

• • •

Mr. Truman received warnings from his envoys in Moscow that it would be wise to "occupy quickly as much of the industrial areas of Korea and Manchuria as we can" until satisfactory agreements had been reached about reparations and territorial rights.

From Ambassador Hurley in Chungking he learnt that the Communist Chinese Gen. Chu-teh had proclaimed that any "anti-Japanese armed force" could deliver an ultimatum to enemy troops to hand over their arms, and that his own troops had the right to enter and administer enemy-occupied centres.

This order was clearly in open defiance of Chiang Kai-shek's Government and in conflict with the Potsdam Declaration which designated the Governments to which surrender was to be made.

"If the United States," Ambassador Hurley cabled, "and the United Nations permit an armed belligerent political party in China to accept surrender of the Japanese and to acquire Japanese arms, a fratricidal war in China will thereby be made certain.

"I recommend that the State Department urge that the surrender terms provide that none of the Japanese arms will be surrendered to the Chinese Communist armed party."

These messages from Moscow and Chungking did not, of course, raise new issues. The preceding months had shown us that Stalin and his colleagues did not view matters in the same light we did. The delicate balance in China between the forces of Chiang Kai-shek and those of the Chinese Communists had been the subject of many discussions among our policy experts.

But the opportunity of the moment was to put an end to the years of war. A dictator can use his soldiers as soulless pawns, but in a Government like ours the voice of the people must be heeded; and the American people wanted nothing more in that summer of 1945 than to end the fighting and bring the boys back home.

• • •

The Japanese acceptance of the surrender terms arrived on Aug. 14. After announcing the news to the Press the President appeared outside the White House.

A VAST crowd had assembled outside the gates, and when I made a "V" sign in the manner of Churchill, a great cheer went up. I remained outside only a few minutes and then went back into the White House and called my mother at her home in Grandview, Missouri.

Around 8 o'clock the crowds outside were still growing, and I went out on the north portico and spoke a few words through a loudspeaker that had been set up there. This was a most significant and dramatic moment, and I felt deeply moved by the excitement, perhaps as much as were the crowds that were celebrating in the cities and towns all over the nation.

We had won the war. It was my hope now that the people of Germany and Japan could be rehabilitated under the occupation. The United States, as I had stated at Berlin, wanted no territory, no reparations. Peace and happiness for all countries were the goals toward which we would work and for which we had fought.

No nation in the history of the world had taken such a position in complete victory. No nation with the military power of the United States of America had been so generous to its enemies and so helpful to its friends. Maybe the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount could be put into effect.

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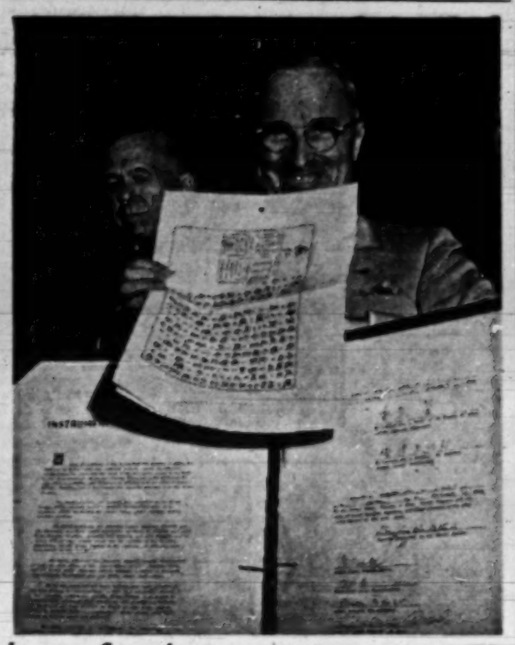

Japanese Surrender document is inspected by President Truman. Beside him is General Marshall, then Chief of Staff.

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New-Type Village for N. Africans

SHOPKEEPERS, professionals and other members of the "Middle Class," have been converted into working farmers for the past twenty years with the help of Rassco, the settlement company founded by the Jewish Agency, and in the face of the situation in North Africa, the company is once again facing the challenge with optimism — and planning. Signs of accomplishment may be seen not far from Ramle, on the main road to Jerusalem, where the first of two villages for middle-class North Africans has almost been completed.

Seventeen families who arrived in this country on Tuesday of last week were working on their own land on Thursday and a further 12 families are *en route*. The new farmers of Yad HaRambam found everything waiting for them when they arrived. Their three-and-a-half-room houses have water, and the chicken coop in the garden houses some 300 birds. All the farmland was deep-ploughed in July and is ready to receive the winter's rain to best advantage.

The village's central buildings are not yet completed, but will include a school and kindergarten, a synagogue and ritual bath-house, a clinic and a police station. The store was stocked with goods and ready for service before the first settlers arrived. When the village is settled a similar village, named after Rabbi Uziel, will be built three kilometres away.

The families were recruited by Rassco's settlement department head, Mr. Menahem Werth, who spent two months in North Africa telling the future farmers what sort of conditions they would meet in this country and advising them on what they would need to support themselves until their farms began paying their way. Each householder paid the equivalent of $3,000 in foreign currency and received 2½ dunams of land in addition to his house — 12 near the house and the remainder in the jointly cultivated vegetable gardens or groves. The village also has a reserve of 1,000 dunams.

Yad HaRambam will be a community of 70 farming families and 30 tradesmen and workshop owners with small auxiliary farms.

Farm training will be given by instructors — one to each 20 families — and the settlers will learn how to work their own gardens by working three days a week on the "communal" plot.

In addition, Rassco is to absorb another 70 North African families by adding eight to 15 units to each of several other middle class farming communities. If the scheme proves as workable, Rassco heads believe that they will be able to settle about 1,000 Tunisian, Moroccan and Algerian families in Israel in the next two or three years.

H.H.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

SOMEHOW we feel it's high time to say something nice about somebody. The daily papers carry too many stories (including ours) and letters to the editor about bureaucracy, *protektzia*, narrow-mindedness and sheer nastiness of government officials from, let's say, the fifth grade down. The man we would like to say a few good words about is a small, unimportant and uninfluential official. Just a clerk in the German Colony Branch of the Jerusalem Post Office.

The branch post office is small. Just one medium-size room but its business volume is big. In addition to selling stamps, airletters, postcards and envelopes, the clerk also accepts registered and express letters, accepts and

dispatches by phone any sort of cable, receives savings for the Post Office Bank, payment for telephones, radios and post office boxes; he sells forms for promissory notes and tax stamps, empties the mail box outside three times a day and receives mail three times a day, accepts domestic parcels and receives parcels from both here and abroad for distribution. Needless to say, almost each one of these actions requires the filling in of special forms and the giving of receipts for money accepted. If you make a telephone call from the post office, the clerk is even required to write down the number you called. In addition to all this, he must send, every 15 days, a report to the Post Office Bank, to the Radio Department, Telephone Department and Savings Account, and every 30 days he makes out a general statistics report. The German Colony Branch Post Office is open weekdays from 8 to 12.30 and from 4 to 6. The room is usually crowded with people, and if you haven't seen the clerk (whose name is Yosef Menashe) handling all this complicated business by himself, you haven't seen an ideal and exemplary civil servant in action.

First of all, he speaks fluent French, English, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic and, if only from a linguistic point of view, we can hardly imagine a happier choice for the German Colony where, in addition to the usual ingathering of exiles, many foreign consular officials, clergymen and foreign experts live. We drop by the post office every day, and sometimes even twice a day, as one of the 25 post office boxes there belongs to us. We have therefore had ample opportunity to observe Mr. Menashe at work. We're awfully rusty at complimenting officials, but we've never seen one so polite, cordial, helpful, patient and self-possessed as he is. He seems to know all his regular customers by name and always, even when the pressure of work is great, he finds a second to say something nice and personal to them. He greets each one, says thank you very much and you're welcome and *au revoir, Monsieur* to each in his own language.

More than once, returning from an out-of-town trip an hour or so after closing time, we have seen Mr. Menashe still working in the office, and sometimes, when we expected an important letter, all we would have to do was knock gently on the door and he would peek into our post office box, passing our letter to us under the door and saying you're welcome even when he couldn't hear our thank you. The place is always in perfect order. Almost every day, when the mail bags arrive, he excuses himself to the waiting customers, cuts the string with a pair of scissors, puts the scissors back in their place, hangs the string on a nail, puts the wooden tag away in a box, and quickly sorts the mail to find any letters addressed to those waiting in the office. We have rarely seen anyone grumble in this post office, even if they have to wait a bit. From the Hebrew he speaks, we would guess that Mr. Menashe comes from one of the North African countries. He lives next-door to the post office with his wife and six children in a small two-room apartment which he converted from a store room, and after his working hours, we usually see him looking after the neat little garden outside.

Now, having worked ourself into such a benign frame of mind, we can't think of another thing to say except perhaps to compliment the Post Office on their good luck in having such an employee. Just one suggestion, if we may — how about assigning other clerks each month to work with him and learn from him the subtle art of dealing with the nervous public?

King for a Week

WHAT would you say if you were invited to spend a week in Lausanne; if pretty girls met you at the station with flowers; if you were assigned a room in a luxurious hotel; if you got a pass enabling you to travel free of charge on all the trains and boats in Switzerland; and if expensive parties were thrown in your honour every day, complete with champagne, caviar and whiskey? "We've heard all this before," I guess you'd say. But it could happen to you. You only have to be a travel agent, or a representative of the Press invited to the 25th conference of ASTA.

ASTA stands for the American Society of Travel Agents, which has expanded over the years to include the travel agents of most of the world's countries, among them we and the Arab States. The conference that took place a fortnight ago was attended by 2,000 agents representing 60 countries, and the citizens of Switzerland are unanimously agreed that it was no less important than the Summit Conference of the Big Four at Geneva this summer. Travel agents are important people, because they rule the world's tourist industry. In the U.S., for instance, 75 per cent of all the tourists that invade Europe every year go through one of the travel bureaux. Last year, these tourists spent $352m. in Europe, and $72m. of it in France alone. So it's easy to understand why every country that subsists partly on the tourist trade has so much consideration for the travel agent. ASTA holds an international conference outside the U.S. every other year, and most of the countries fight it out for the privilege of being host. It is already known that in 1957, the conference will take place in Spain, and in 1959 in Rio de Janeiro.

Most of the airlines give 75 per cent fare reductions to the delegates on the way to the conference, and after it the participants get together in groups and tour the neighbouring countries at a cost — to them — of $5 a day, including all fares, tours, board and hotel charges. Attendance at the conference itself is also $5 daily, and as we caught the Americans by surprise and impressed them. Everyone knew what the day's programme would be, from where and at what time his train was leaving, where he would have to change trains, what the names of the other members of his party would be, etc. If the Americans had something to learn from the way the arrangements were handled, then certainly so could we. But about this and about other things next week.

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HEARD ABROAD

The power relations of sovereign states are perhaps the most unpromising material conceivable for the good life on earth. — Mr. Adlai Stevenson

I know that poetry is indispensable, but for what, I could not say. — M. Jean Cocteau.

I remember when Sir Winston Churchill was the most unpopular man in the party. That did not prevent his becoming Prime Minister. — Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

You can't have a Welfare State in a warfare world. — Mr. K. Zilliacus

The question of my marriage, which rightly preoccupies you, interests me, believe me, just as much and more. — Prince Rainier of Monaco

There are far too many men in politics and not enough elsewhere. — Miss Hermione Gingold.

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	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. Oct. 31	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Nov. 1	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
			Ankara, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	1600	EL AL	Istanbul
WED. Nov. 2	0800	L.A.I.	Rome
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THUR. Nov. 3	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	0800	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, New York
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1600	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	2015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
FRI. Nov. 4	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Paris, New York
SAT. Nov. 5	1200	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Nov. 4	0945	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Oct. 31	s.s.	LAMARTINE	Limassol, Piraeus, Marseilles
Nov. 2	s.s.	KADES	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Istanbul
Nov. 3	s.s.	JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles
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TEL AVIV AND HAIFA ART NOTES

Sigard Exhibition

THE whole of the Artists' Pavilion in Rehov Albarizi is at present given over to a one-man show by Elishu Sigard; 27 oils and about an equal number of gouaches are on view.

The current show confirms one's previous estimate of this artist's work: competent, well-balanced, evidencing a gift for summing up the essentials of a scene with coherence and economy. He found his own path years ago and keeps to it, singularly unaffected by fashionable trends and tendencies. With the years his palette has become higher-keyed and more brilliant and, especially in the gouaches, his approach to his subject has become lighter and less rigid.

Especially worth note are the many figure compositions such as the oils Numbers 18, 16 and 23; this reviewer particularly liked the brilliant-hued study of a flower-seller (No. 17) and the study of a man smoking a narghile (25), very well painted and pleasant pieces of work. Among the gouaches the Acre Beach Scene, Beach Scene with Palms, Interior with Figures, and the well-drawn and graceful nude (No. 46) call for attention.

Promising Kibbutznik

THE Chemerinsky Gallery presents a first exhibition by Leah Zimmerman of Kibbutz Hatzor. She came to Israel from Hungary in 1941 and studied with Jacob Wexler, later spending two years at a Paris art school. In 1954 she participated in the yearly exhibition of the Museum of Modern Art, Paris.

Now Miss Zimmerman shows 20 oils and a dozen or so lithographs. She is a competent draughtsman, keeping close to her subject. Her painting, low-toned with yellows and browns predominating, is somewhat lacking in feeling and in vitality. The portraits show observation, stressing the decorative aspect of the figure, but too metallic in quality.

The best oil painting is a still-life with a dead bird, a bottle and a lemon as the motif. Here the actual painting is freer and, strangely enough, more lively. The lithographs, nearly all figure studies, are again well drawn and most of them are far more atmospheric than the paintings. Miss Zimmerman appears still quite young and her work shows possibilities. *S. W.*

Recognized Israeli

THE exhibition of paintings by Michael Argov, which opens on Monday at the Tel Aviv Museum, will satisfy the curiosity of those who managed to see some of his work at any of a dozen exhibitions in France over the past six years.

Argov is among the very few foreign painters of a large colony in Paris to have won recognition. He returns to Tel Aviv with a batch of prize medals, and a large book of press-clippings. His first big success came in 1952 when both the French Government and the City of Paris acquired canvases of his, hung at the Salon d'automne, the major event of the Parisian art year that brings together some 4,000 pictures by 2,500 artists. Since then, the City of Paris has bought an Argov canvas each year.

Michael Argov came to this country as a boy, and trained with Avni, Streichman and Steimatzky. He studied fresco at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, returning to fight in the War of Liberation. Since then, his home has been Paris. The 40 oils shown at the Museum form a representative selection of his output since 1949. *G. L. C.*

Chinese Paper Cuts

A COLLECTION of contemporary paper cuts from Hopei Province in Central China can now be seen at the Traclin Gallery in Hadar Hacarmel. The smaller ones, many coloured against white backgrounds, represent Chinese actors or flower subjects. Tiny pieces of paper are worked into a sort of collage. You will note harmonious bright colours, semi-circular sweeps which impart plastic unity, intricate detail and design. The effect is not unlike that of children's transfers and all of them attract by their skill.

The larger pictures are aesthetically more satisfying. Their colours, less complex, are placed on a coloured ground, e.g. red and green on beige, yellow on red. Here, instead of collage, a single or at most two cut out sheets are pasted onto the background. The gain in size widens the range of artistic possibilities. "Mother and Her Children" and "Cock Fight" reveal a studied composition. Wider too is the range of subjects which include scenes of bucolic life. We can detect a quizzical humour in the depiction of the none too happy ox ("On their Way to the Spring Ploughing") or of the horses sceptically gazing at their groom ("Walking the Horses"). "Competition" shows a little boy and girl each carrying what appears to be a gigantic lettuce.

A branch of popular art that is new to us, and worth a visit. *H.*

Evolution and Israel Schools

NO Hebrew books on evolution are available to our children and there is no room in the curriculum of Natural History for it. So I am told by Shimon Angres, an enterprising young zoologist who only a short time ago returned from study at the University of Chicago (he is the same energetic young man who helped Dr. Mendelssohn to "milk" vipers some years ago). He brought back from the U.S. and Chile not only specimens of present-day fauna and bones of prehistoric beasts, but also the knowledge of how things should be done to bring home to children the marvellous story of evolution.

With the modest means at his disposal, consisting of his own acquisitions in the Americas, of stuffed and living animals from the Zichron Ya'acov area, and of clever graphic drawings showing the story of the development of man and beast, as far as possible illustrated by specimens, such as skulls of horses in all stages, from the tiny eohippus no larger than a lamb, to the carthorse of our time, Mr. Angres has brought together quite an impressive little show, housed in the unfinished new dining-hall of Kibbutz Ma'ayan Zvi.

School classes from nearby villages come with their teachers, and Shimon guides them tirelessly, now lecturing in Hebrew, now giving explanations in English or German to visitors. Archaeologists come to the exhibition too, for there are some specimens not to be seen elsewhere in our country yet.

Perhaps the most remarkable single exhibits are the skulls of a sabre-tiger *(smilodon)*, that terrible predatory beast which terrorized the first men, and beside it, almost identical, that of Thylacosmilus, a marsupial animal living 40m. years earlier, with no phylogenetic connection whatever to the wild cats, but with the same frightening sabre tooth, the same jaw — showing that it killed its prey as did the sabre-tiger, by a downward thrust and not by biting. When you see these ancient bones, from which the scientists are able to read so much regarding the history of man and beast, you are inescapably reminded of Ezechiel XXXVII. For indeed, the scholars have made those and many other ancient bones take on life and meaning.

Another remarkable specimen that I had never seen before is a King crab (Limulus), though I had read much about it. (There is a charming legend, with illustrations, in Kipling's Just-So Stories.) — Well, this large crab, with a formidable stinglike tail which is entirely harmless, has not developed at all, has remained exactly the same as it was millions of years ago, and is one of the few exceptions to the rule of survival of the fittest. The arthropoda are a particularly successful class of animals, having readily assimilated themselves to changing conditions through the millenia, but our king crab has remained unaltered. True, it is today only to be found in two small regions — in a bay in the South-East of the United States, and in another in Japan.

I could go on much longer, had I more space. It is to be hoped that Shimon will send at least his graphs and the most interesting specimens round the schools of the country to arouse some interest in this fascinating subject of evolution. *P. A.*

Kiev Rises from the Ruins

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

KIEV, (OFNS). — ONLY a few years ago Kiev, the birthplace of the Russian people, was a forbidden city. During the war, it suffered dreadfully. The wonderful Cathedral of the Assumption, the shrine of ancient Russia, was utterly destroyed. The Germans in residence perpetrated a series of massacres terrible even by their remarkable standard. In retreat they blew up, block by block, the whole length of the magnificent main thorough-fare, the Kreshchatok, which was the city's pride. One would expect a city to bear the marks of such suffering for a generation. But one would be wrong.

The recovery of this most ancient and beautiful city, which has known so many sacking and burnings, from one of the most cruel passages in its history, is a commentary on the apparently infinite endurance and adaptability of the human race. Its material reconstruction is a particular commentary on the vitality and determination of the Soviet regime.

There is no doubt at all—and it is by no means only Kiev that proves it — that the Soviet Union has entered one of those periods, experienced at one time or another by all nations, of irresistible constructive energy. And, as with Britain in the 19th century, and the United States in the early 20th century, this period in the Soviet Union, coinciding also with the flowering of an industrial revolution, is marked by an almost total absence of taste. The Kreshchatok is almost totally rebuilt on a plan of extreme grandiloquence and the finishing touches to the last buildings are being added at a breathless pace which carries the work under floodlights deep into the night.

The job is done and Kiev is once more a great city. Life is in full swing. There is still a long way to go before it is life as we know it; but the momentum is there. And it is possible to walk the streets of Kiev today and think of it as one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. The beauty comes not only from its superb situation on the terraces of the high west bank of the Dnieper, but also from the determination of the citizens. There are more trees and wooded avenues and flowering gardens in Kiev than in any city known to me: an infinity of trees have been replanted in the gutted streets and avenues. Every square, every public place, every inch of open space is a blaze of colour; and if the choice of floral adornment reveals a marked propensity for the carpet-bedding characteristic of Victorian horticulture, this is only in keeping with the general spirit of the Soviet Union today as revealed in its architecture and general approach to the problems of life.

That is one side of the picture. The other is anything but Victorian. Up and down the wide pavement there marches the sort of crowd, the owners of these splendours, seen only in Soviet Russia: most of them living in apartments, old or new, still overcrowded. Among the citizens of this great town, and bringing the country into the city streets, are the hordes of peasant women come to sell their produce in the free *kolhoz* markets and then turn their rubles into goods that can only be bought in cities. It is a new sort of society, these masses drifting among the flowerbeds of Kiev and through the broad tree-lined streets, and a society that still has scarcely begun to crystallize. But its members are the reality of the Soviet Union today — and they are the architects and creators, unlikely as it may seem, of the immense reconstruction of today, the fruits of which, perhaps, their children will have time to enjoy.

Radio Review

Ambassador Eban's Repartee

THE star of the week was Abba Eban, who made two appearances over the air. Although his voice is not ideally suited to radio and on occasions he seems to approach his subject nervously, all reservations are quickly swept away by the extreme intelligence of approach and mastery of language. His message on the tenth anniversary of the U.N., broadcast in Monday's Newsreel, was one of the most felicitous examples of Hebrew phraseology that I have encountered. The aptness of the content matched the ingenious, yet classical, turn of phrase.

Also last week, Kol Zion Lagola rebroadcast a Press Conference with Eban which had been heard in the U.S. earlier this month over radio and television — in English of course. He put up a remarkable performance, proving in no whit less deficient as an impromptu speaker than as an orator with a prepared text. This was all the more outstanding in view of the pertinent nature of the questions which in each case penetrated to the heart of a delicate subject — "Does Israel believe a preventive war to be necessary?" "Has Israel purchased Mystère jets from France?" "How much of Israel's arms come from Eastern bloc countries?" and so on. Producers of the parallel feature broadcast here should note that no holds are barred, no topics set aside as sacred cows and no personality allowed to overawe the questioners in the American version. Much of the speed and tension of this particular programme can be attributed to the Ambassador's own quickness and repartee, illustrated in his remark that the only force currently making for equilibrium in the Middle East is the force of gravity which led two Egyptian planes to crash in Israel.

IVAN Hunter's "Class War," adapted for radio by Hanna Ben-Ari, proved to be a play of more than usual interest. It dealt with the problem of the education of quasi-delinquent youth in the U.S. Fundamentally, the plot steered a familiar course. Two new teachers start work in the school; one, weak by nature, is broken by the boys, while the hero, of a stronger calibre, eventually wins the class over to his side and they rescue him from the one obstinately-delinquent pupil who threatens to slash him. Although the end was perhaps a bit too rosy, the problem was squarely stated and considerable psychological insight evinced. There was a noteworthy scene in which the hero (excellently played by Yitzhak Shiloh) wins over the class with an allegory which — without their realizing it — tears away the veil from their own self-deluding armour of toughness.

Corwin Play

Also this week, we had a long feature in English on the occasion of the U.N. anniversary — "The Charter in the Saucer" by the ace radio writer, Norman Corwin, and narrated by that prince of actors, Sir Laurence Olivier. The story told of a modest little man from Mars, cruising round the world in a flying saucer, listening to the radio and being impressed by what he hears of the U.N. When forced to land, he is taken to visit the achievements of the U.N., but dies from worry after learning about atomic warfare.

Technically the production was superb and a delight to hear. The first ten minutes of the feature were completely brilliant, but raised expectations somewhat too high, while the propagandist nature of the sequel was out of keeping with the initial note of satire. The middle section of this United Nations "commercial" tended to drag, although this was relative inasmuch as there was always some aspect of the writing, production or acting to marvel at.

As the U.N. representative in England, Laurence Olivier gave a beautiful performance. He showed, what is so seldom realized in this country, that great radio acting is founded on naturalness and under-acting, never on ranting and exaggeration (his muttered "yessir" on receiving his first instructions was a case in point). The Belfast actor, Allan MacLelland, played the Man from Mars as though he were a leprechaun in search of a pot of gold — which was in keeping with Corwin's natural whimsy. *AUDIO*

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Vivaldi's "Four Seasons" (tomorrow at 9 a.m.); Early works of Bruckner (tomorrow at 10.45); Gogol's "The Nose" (Monday at 9); Weizmann memorial concert (Tues. at 9); Weizmann memorial ceremony from Rehovot (Weds. at 4.15); Nat "King" Cole (Thurs. at 9.35).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
392, 340, 28.2 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 2.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Shoshana Shoshan (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.20 Shabbat Story. 4.30 Chess Corner. 4.50 Classical Requests Programme: Rimsky-Korsakov: "The Flight of the Bumble Bee." Schumann: Piano Quintet op. 134. Schubert: Symph. No. 8. 7.00 "Shabbat Shalom." 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Copland: Music for the Theatre. Franck: Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra. Mahler: Symphony No. 1. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Light Music by Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Vivaldi: The Four Seasons. 9.45 Operetta & Film. 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Bruckner: (1) Overture in G-minor (2) Symphony in D-minor. 12.15 Light Music (R). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.30 Stages and Screens. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.00 Music of our Times: Mordechai Seter: Sonata played by Y. Zivoni. 3.40 Variety. 4.30 Readings. 4.35 Opera: Tchaikowsky "Eugene Onegin." 5.40 Science Studio. 7.00 Hamavdil. 7.04 Quests in the Studio. 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 7.50 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Hamavdil and Melave Malka. 9.30 Allegro Con Brio. 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 460, 225, 216, 43.9 & 33.5 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Today:** 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 7.00 From Week to Week. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.35 South Africans in Israel. 6.50 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish Programme.

Today: 11.15 Readings. 11.25 News. 11.30 Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 11.45 Vistas of Israel.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News Programme Highlights. 11.25 Melave Malka. 11.35 Z.H. Hayes Memorial. 11.40 At the Accadia Hotel.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 290 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Ravel: Spanish Rhapsody. Concerto for the Left hand for Piano. Bolero. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music (R). 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Terms in the News. 7.40 Jazz. 8.00 Pleasant Tune. 8.40 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 16.88, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. **Today:** News, News Talk, British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, News Talk, Press Review.

CHESS

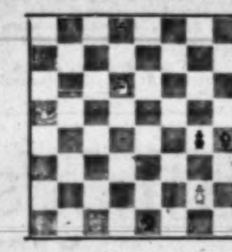
October 28, 1955.

Problem No. 923
E.A. Wirtanen, Helsinki
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kd1; Qg2; Ra7, Rb5; Ba3; Kta8, Ktf8; Pa4, c5, e4. (10)
Bc6; Bd8, Be6; Bh2; Ktb8, Kte8; Pa6, c7, d7, f6, h3. (11)

WHITE MATES IN THREE

Endgame No. 108
G. Kasparian, USSR
1st Prize, "Shachmaty," 1954



Ke1; Ktd6; Pa5, g2. (4)
Kd8; Bb4; Kte1; Pg4. (4)

WHITE TO PLAY AND DRAW

SOLUTIONS. PROBLEM NO. 918 (Mark): 1.Ktde3 f:e3 (Bg2) 2.Be2 (Kt:g2). To avoid the cook the composer suggests removing Ktf1. PROBLEM NO. 919 (Talmi): 1.Bc7 f5; 2.Be3 g3; 3.Bc4 g2; 4.Qg1 b1—x.

THE ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

Rounds 10 and 11 of the Israel championship did not introduce substantial changes in the scores. In round 10, Czerniak beat Labunski, Zakon beat Shayovich, Dinner beat David, Porath beat Rozenberg, Fischer-Dobkin were drawn. Adjourned: Oren-Weiler, Van-Amrungen-Aloni. Postponed: Smiltiner-Kniager. Round 11 was one of the most exciting in the whole tournament, as it brought together the leaders, Czerniak and Aloni. The score of this interesting and complicated game (which was finally adjourned) is given below:

Game No. 321

White: ALONI Black: CZERNIAK

1.d4 Ktf6; 2.c4 e6; 3.Ktc3 d5; 4.Ktf3 g6; 5.e3 Bg7; 6.Be2 0-0; 7.0-0 c6; 8.b3 b6; 9.Qc2 Bb7; 10.Ba3 Re8; 11.Kte5 Ktbd7; 12.f4 Rc8; 13.Rae1 Ktf8; 14.Bf3 Kt6d7; 15.Rfd1 f6; 16.Ktg4 h5; 17.Ktf2 f5; 18.Ktd3 Kth7; 19.Kte5 Bf8; 20.Qb2 Kg7; 21.Re2 Ktdf6; 22.c:d5 Kt:d5; 23.Kt:d5 e:d5; 24.Rde1 Re6; 25.B:f8+ Q:f8; 26.b4 a6; 27.a4 Ktf6 28.b5 c:b; 29.R:c8 B:c8 30.a:b5 a5; 31.Re7+ Re7; 32.Re6 Re6; 33.Qc1 R:e6; 34.Q:e6 Qd8; 35.h3 h4; 36.B:d5 Q:d5; 37.Q:e8 Qe4; 38.Qe7+ Kh6; 39.Qc1 Ktd5; 40.Kf2 a4; 41.Qa3 Q:e3+!; 42.Q:e3 Kt:e3.

Here the game was adjourned. Other results of this round were: Smiltiner beat Dinner, Porath-Fischer drawn. Adjourned: Shayovich-David, Labunski-Zakon, Weiler-Van Amrungen. Postponed: Kniager-Rozenberg. Scores: Czerniak 8½(1), Porath 7, Aloni 6½(2), Smiltiner 6½(1), Zakon 6(2), Oren 5½(1), Fischer and Dobkin 5½, Rozenberg, Dinner and Labunski 4(1), Weiler, Kniager and Van Amrungen 3½ (2), David 3(1), Shayovich 2½(1). The 12th round will be held today at the Herzliya secondary school. Adjourned games will be played tomorrow.

The A.G.M. of the Israel Problemists Association has re-elected to the committee Messrs. Wertheim, Goldshmidt, Birer, Beeri, Shahaf, Fasher, Retter. The Jubileum tourney proved a great success and many congratulations were received from abroad on the occasion. The next issue of "Haproblemai" will consist of 16 pages and will contain the full award of the 3ers tourneys.

The A.G.M. of the Emmanuel Lasker c.c. has elected to the new management Messrs. Baum, Zohar, Zehavi, Tverski, Ya'akobi and Dr. Rashkes.

The Women Candidates' Tournament, the winner of which is to play World Champion Bikova (USSR) for the title, has opened in Moscow.

Great Britain has been invited to Moscow for a return match.

The Hastings Tournament is to pit Geller, Spassky, Ivkov, Panno, Persitz, Olafsson, Byrne, Penrose, Golombek, etc. against each other.

Final Goeteborg Scores: Bronstein 15, Keres 13½, Panno 13, Petrosian 12½, Geller, Szabo 12, Spassky, Fillip, Pilnik 11, Illivitzki 10½, Pachman 10, Najdorf, Fuderer, Guimard 9½, Rabar 9, Unzicker 8½, Stahlberg, Bisguier 8, Donner, Sliwa, Medina 5½.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS.— 4. Belle country. 7. Brainless girl, we hear, in the gym. 8. They happen to be equal letters. 10. Certain chemicals. 13. Perhaps a winning margin. 14. Flute with the loud part taken away. 15. Horsy pieces? 16. This district isn't exactly terra firma. 17. One may join it or wield it. 19. Top of the bill. 21. Just the show for Mother? 23. Summer crop. 24. Bread turnover? 26. Partly unrecognisable as a tooth. 27. Is it changed in a rage? 29. User of a bow and arrow in the Wars of the Roses. 32. Do business over the card table? 33. Worship, not without fuse. 34. Opens the way. 35. Expression of will. 36. Trial or "32 Across."

DOWN. — 1. You can't improve on it. 2. Circuit or scope. 3. Bird contributing to rising possibilities. 4. They work fast in this street. 5. As old as an air-gunner to the editor? 6. Maker of knives. 9. Is he more than an idiot to be so dependent? 11. Wolf boy? 12. There's credit for it in the theatre programme. 13. Generous MP perhaps. 15. A raised hand may stop it. 16. This emphasises "18 Down." 18. More extensive. 20. Led it round to be covered. 21. Statue in a Van Gogh painting. 22. One of a pair in forces' comforts. 23. Grab in a certain place. 25. Equatorial rock? 28. Often stands for education. 30. Boy with no rib. 31. River in which many fish may be caught. 32. She upsets the mend. 33. Roguish sort of bishop?

DOWN. — 1. W-asp. 2. Door(rood). 3. Soho. 5. Grumpy. 6. Nun. 7. Artist. 9. Bun. 11. Tarts. 12. Paint. 15. Aspe. 16. Lo-la. 18. A.I.-MS. 19. Eros. 20. Air(Force). 22. A-head. 24. Pines. 25. Precis. 26. Heaped. 28. Dew. 29. Erin. 30. Toad(stool). 31. Seal. 33. Ode.

ACROSS. — 1. Wide. 4. Age-nda. 8. Job. 10. Stop. 13. Huguenot. 14. Parag-on. 15. A-p.p.-Les. 17. Stand easy. 21. Sit. 22. R.I.P. 23. Al-p. 26. Horse-hair. 27. Rushes. 28. Debates. 32. Groupier. 34. Dose. 35. Wig. 36. Speeds. 37. Idol.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

FIREWORKS

North: S. A 5 4; H. 2; D. A K 9 8 7 4 3; C. J 8

West: S. 9; H. 9 5 3; D. Q J 10; C. A 10 9 7 6 5

East: S. K Q J 3 2; H. 7 6 4; D. 6 5 2; C. 4 3

South: S. 10 7 6 2; H. A K Q J 10 8; D. —; C. K Q 2

THE above little thing occurred in the "Hospitality Section" of the Chicago Nationals. Charles Solomon, member of the winning American Team, scheduled to represent the United States in the coming World Championship Games in Paris, gives the following account:

"My wife and I were practising, having been away from bridge for ten weeks in Europe. Our bidding, North-South, was hardly grade one, but I'm sure that many players will understand and appreciate it. North-South were vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
5C	3D	3S	5H
—	6D	—	6H
—	—	—	

"I was South, and when West got off to the nine of spades lead and the dummy went down, I wouldn't have paid a nickel for my chances. However, realising that down one would probably produce 'no match-points,' I went out for a one-in-100 chance.

Putting up the spade ace, I next led the two top diamonds, discarding my king and queen of clubs. Then I ruffed a diamond, drew trumps and led the deuce of clubs towards the jack-eight. As you will notice this turned out to be quite a fixer for poor West..... Six hearts, bid and made. Bridge is a simple game — sometimes..."

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Form and Colour Reduce Strain of Modern Living

By Carl Alpert

WIDESPREAD eyestrain and frayed nerves in the price Israel is paying for her disastrous "modern" European architecture, Dr. Naphthali Schneid, Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Architecture at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, has claimed. A medical survey would establish without a doubt that there was far more eye and nerve trouble here than geographical or historical conditions warrant, the expert maintains. The blame for this must be placed squarely upon our architects.

Heat, glare and noise are the bane of our existence in this country. The obstinate tradition of our architects in building houses suitable only for northern climes intensifies these evils, the lecturer said, because large windows, and flat, white or pale-coloured surfaces all serve only to increase the reflection of the sun's rays.

The Technion expert suggests a complete break with northern building traditions, and a serious study of the techniques used by ancient architects in Mediterranean lands. The great civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece and Rome could all teach us valuable lessons, he declared, and we may come to realize that, from the standpoint of needs and conditions in Israel, tradition practised by our builders is not only inappropriate, but even retrogressive.

We must revolutionize our whole approach, he added, and learn the use of colour within and without our buildings. Light-coloured interiors, pale furniture, large windows attracting yet more light and glare, are completely wrong in our environment. The one argument in favour of white outer walls, he continued, was that white repels heat, while dark colours absorb it. However, the amount of heat penetrating the walls is considerably less than that which penetrates the roof, and in any case the harmful effects of glare more than offset any advantages to be gained by the application of thermal principles.

Dr. Schneid pointed out that a few attempts had been made here and there to depart from the "white tradition." But the sickly pinks and depressing browns we sometimes encounter are a poor alternative and, in fact, only serve to encourage the popular prejudice in favour of white.

Functional Use of Colour

Dr. Schneid pointed out that the correct use of colour calls for expert knowledge. The architect's approach must be different from the purely expressionistic approach of the painter.

In building, one must aim at a functional application of colour, taking into account differences of light, shade, exposure, height and depth, etc. Varying shades and complementary colours could create the necessary effects of coolness and harmony with their surroundings, and perhaps in future artists and architects could cooperate successfully in solving these problems.

The architects in ancient times were well ahead of us in their appreciation of the importance of colour in relation to the landscape. However, knowledge of their colour systems have only recently come to us, thanks to modern scientific research. European buildings of neo-classic design were constructed on the basis of a traditional misconception, since their architects were familiar only with sun-bleached ruins and fragments, from which all colour had faded, or with clay, monochrome or graphic reproductions. Today, Dr. Schneid continued, we know that the ancients made plentiful use of colour to blend with the landscape. The effect was far more restful to the eye than the glaring white, formerly attributed to them, which our architects continue to use with such harmful results.

Turning from colour to form, Dr. Schneid pointed out that here, too, history could teach us valuable lessons. In ancient Mesopotamia, builders had already progressed beyond the stage of thick clay walls as a protection against heat, and had exploited the idea of broken surfaces, projections and hollows to increase the amount of shade. This principle had been further developed by the Greeks, who perfected the system of surrounding their buildings with columns, affording protection from sun and glare and, at the same time, giving free access to wind and air.

In addition, the Greeks understood the value of providing a sense of depth by the use of plastic ornamentation on their buildings, and this system had been still further elaborated by the Romans. Not only were the carved decorations on classic buildings of aesthetic value, but their shadows and depths rested the eye. The broad, flat surfaces used by our modern architects do not take nearly sufficient account of this important principle, the Technion expert concluded.

Moving Light

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"OR-NA" is the Hebrew for "moving light" and that is precisely what Zvi Levy, a Jerusalemite, has invented. He showed it to me the other day in his workshop in the Nahalat Shiva quarter and I wondered why no gadget-loving American had thought of the idea before.

The problem Levy wanted to solve was how to move light from one part of a room to another as required, with a minimum of effort. And his solution looks surprisingly simple. He has perfected a method of moving an electric bulb or lamp along a "track" concealed underneath a shelf.

Let us say you're sitting on a sofa in the living room. On the wall above the sofa is a shelf, to which an electric cord enclosed in a steel cable is attached. If you want to move the lamp from one corner of the sofa to the other all you do is move it along the track. No lifting, no extension cord, no trouble at all.

If I have not described this invention as clearly as I might have, perhaps it is because my conversation with Zvi Levy was a combination of Hebrew (of which he has a smattering) and of German (of which I have a smattering).

Levy has worked for eight years perfecting his invention, and he now has patents in all countries. He is interested in selling the patents abroad, but wants to hold onto the Israel patent and produce the moving lamps himself — if he can find someone to put up the capital.

Helping Hands

YA'AL (Hadassah's Helping Hand) the volunteer women's organization in Jerusalem, which now numbers 150 volunteers, has just opened a month-long drive to double its membership.

Dressed in white overall coats with blue armbands reading "Ya'al—Hadassah," volunteer women were seen during a press tour last week, directing outpatients in the Hadassah clinic on Rehov Hahavatzelet. Only 14 of Hadassah's 24 clinics have this type of help because of the shortage of volunteers.

Professor Y. Michaelson, Chief Opthalmic Surgeon, said that Ya'al's work was of inestimable value for the patients and in easing the work of Department personnel. The main job of volunteers in this Department is reading to post-surgery patients who are confined to their beds with bandaged eyes for periods ranging from three days to several weeks.

Ya'al volunteers devote about six hours a week to hospital work. The organization has opened a sewing class for expectant mothers in the Talpiot *ma'abara* and has arranged outings for immigrant children in Jerusalem Corridor settlements. In the hospitals, the women roll bandages, bind books to be used in the lending library service and help with feeding and playing with child patients.

The organization was founded a year-and-a-half ago under the chairmanship of Mrs. M. Bassar. Providing the "personal and human" touch in dealing with patients is one of the main objectives.

M.R.

Shopping On Allenby Road

RUTH FRADKIN

I REGARDED my winter wardrobe with distaste born of long familiarity. Armed with my threadbare coat, vintage 1948, as irrefutable evidence, I confronted my husband and began, "The time has come..." After a slight preliminary skirmish, including a short lecture on economics, he yielded.

In Tel Aviv, my pocket book heavily padded for once, I decided that on this great occasion none but the best would do. Spurning the less glamorous shops, I gazed in happy anticipation into the windows of those where two or three lovely models were draped with casual grace. Coming upon a particularly attractive model, I ventured into the shop. The saleslady glided forward. "A coat? But it is still so early in the season, and I have only very expensive models. Perhaps if Madam would return in another week..." I understand from the determined inflection that the interview is over.

A few doors down I entered another. Here the saleslady condescendingly showed me a model, but when I suggested that I would like to see others she said firmly, "Madam doesn't wish to buy today. I suggest she return in another week." When I protested that I *did* wish to buy she nodded, but even more firmly insisted on "next week."

Good heavens! Did I really look that poverty stricken? Using the shop window for a mirror I took an objective look at myself. Wind-blown and slightly rumpled from the bus ride into town and with the red dust of the *moshav* coating my low heeled shoes.

Taking a deep breath and squaring my shoulders I marched with grim determination into the next shop. Standing ready for battle was a buxom woman, rouged and powdered, her ample figure wrapped in what I presumed to be the latest fashion. To show the seriousness of my intent, I chose a coat at random and tried to try it on.

She barred the way to the rack. "If Madam has no intention of buying why should I show her my models?" she bluntly asked. Upon my earnest reiteration that I was very interested in her models, she simply repeated her statement; still standing squarely in front of the rack. My determination wilted.

The panic left me, and despair took its place. Walking on, I paused at another shop window out of sheer habit. I couldn't help smiling — it was so pleasantly arranged. I peeked warily in. Did I dare? The blonde saleslady behind the counter looked so friendly that I couldn't imagine her throwing me out. And she didn't. She didn't have a coat to show me either, but she had so many other attractive things that, overwhelmed by her cordiality, I walked out with a skirt and sweater I didn't want in the least. I have no coat yet.

New Materials—New Line—and Hats

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE first of the new season's charity fashion shows was held at the King David Hotel last Tuesday, when the Jerusalem firms S. Klein & Co., Leo Kalb, Freiman & Bein and 800 spectators helped swell the WIZO Keren Hayeled Fund.

Black jersey cocktail frock with back shirring. Black velvet was used for trimming as well as for the hat.

Klein's autumn line takes the best of the straight look, skilfully adapting it to local needs. What is more, the majority of the models were of beautiful locally made materials — a definite departure from previous fashion show procedure. The knitwear firms of Aled and Stemar produced several exclusives for Klein.

Velour and mohair jersey, mohair and angora are some of the soft new-type materials made here. Of a light mustard mohair jersey a singularly attractive model had a stole-jacket intriguingly buttoned over a round-collared, two-piece frock. With this went a cone-shaped draped hat of the same material and colour.

Velour jersey in a dark Bois de Rose had a panel interestingly draped through its double-breasted front. The pancake velvet hat and Mr. Kalb's exquisite mink stole shown with it enhanced the outfit.

Metal frogs for fastenings on skirt and jacket of unusual cut distinguished a suit of meringe handwoven tweed. A squat hat with a long feather and red court pumps were the colour touches to this outfit. A comfortable three-piece tweed suit had a collarless coat (most useful) that fitted neatly under the fur collar of the jacket.

Yellow and grey vertical stripes for the jacket, plain grey for skirt and sweater make Aled's knitted suit one of the smartest of its creations. In an elephant grey jersey rib, Stemar produces news in knitted material as well as in the styling of a suit whose jacket has a round battle dress effect.

This season's coats are somewhat hard to wear — the square boxy shape does not add glamour to the figure. But the high pile velours used were lovely and the idea of buttoning them down snugly was good.

Of impregnated silk, a black and red reversible raincoat can do two jobs for you: it can be worn belted in the rain or wide and flowing for evenings. The gay yellow raincoat shown will brighten the dampest of spirits.

Freiman & Bein's shoes accentuated the prevailing vogue for simplicity. The plain, high-heeled court slipper is most graceful (there was also the Louis XV baby heel) as is the opera pump, and they are worn with almost every type of outfit. Black predominates, materials are suede, patent and plain leather and real alligator.

Beautiful skins added opulent glamour to Leo Kalb's furs. Most are destined for export,

Lovely black angora with long hairs of royal blue is used for this smart dress and jacket outfit by Klein's. Royal blue was used for accessories — toque, gloves and belt.

not that there would be even a small hope that any Jerusalemites might possess them: Mr. Kalb's sapphire mink cape fashioned with wide cuff sleeve slits and his luxurious Persian lambs and broadtails should find favour abroad. The fashionable stone martins lend distinction to any costume.

Original jewellery from the WIZO Shops' unusual collection was dramatically used. Each of the exhibiting firms contributed to the raffle which ended the show and helped swell the income.

"High Noon," one of Hannah Seidner's particular favourites, is an ocelot toque with a drape of olive green cashmire.

HANNAH Seidner's fall collection of hats shown last week, is sure to entice the most determined advocate of bare heads for women. Her artful handling of the familiar beret, toque and cloche shapes struck a hapy note of soft elegance. The browns and greens that dominate the collection will top off costumes of almost any colour.

In the "green group," a forest-green cloche in long-hair velour, appropriately called "Chasseur" evoking hunting scenes of the Versailles era was striking. The brim of this sports hat slants forward over the forehead to provide a becoming shade for the eyes. Soft shades of brown were used mostly in berets and cloches. Beige turned up in the pert brim of "Promenade," a jaunty beret of printed jersey.

For dress-up occasions, Mrs. Seidner turns to the perennial favourite — black. The designer has wisely allowed the rich materials in this group to speak for themselves. A small black velvet cap curves down in three gentle peaks around the forehead with a delicate half-veil reaching down to the tip of the nose. Inky black velvet is used again in the crown of a truly regal creation called "Royal Highness." White ermine, touched off at one side by a black velvet rose, surrounds the crown.

The eye-catcher of the last group is called "Firebird" — a small coiffure of gleaming red feathers put together like jagged edges of fire.

Three for the price of one is provided by "Surprise," a black jersey turban draped skilfully over a red beret. The two sections may be worn together or separately.

THOUGH the majority of Tel Aviv's women do not strike me as particularly hat minded, and the paying husbands still less, leading milliners are arranging one hat show after another in that fashionable pagoda line.

Among Dalia's creations is a pagoda toque of brown velveteen top, trimmed with a wide black grosgrain band and ending in gold coloured silk. Her black and yellow mock turban looks chic, and her ocelot fur cap with two panels of black angora wool wrapping in the neck is both a becoming headdress and a protection against cold winds.

Designed for afternoons and evenings, little feather caps, velveteen pillboxes trimmed with glittering bows or brooches,

Salon Dalia's red velvet toque is embroidered with tiny shiny pearls. The stylized black flower sits squarely in centre.

canotiers and a black velveteen cartwheel concluded this show of tasteful models.

* * *

BEBE Spitzer, displayed a range of beautiful Paris models. For mornings and daytime she showed smart melusine cloches in beige, ruby or grey-green with matching shawls. The absence of superfluous trimmings added to their elegance.

A modern version of the cossak cap of grey melusine with olive green silk draped through the crown, a creation of Bebe Spitzer.

Designed for afternoons and evenings were geometrically shaped caps and various Oriental forms. Also shown were a white Chinese cloche draped with tobacco brown silk and trimmed with a glittering brooch, a very cute Gilbert Orcel model and a Chinese cap of crimson velveteen. A white melusine pillbox with pink roses at the side and a cartwheel of elephant grey melusine, both Fath models, looked distinguished.

Among her "feather creations," reminding one of some far isles in the Pacific, Dior's model stood out with its eccentricity — a stuffed bird of paradise with very long, black-tinted feathers. Small velveteen hairdresses trimmed with roses, glittering stones and veils completed this elegant show.

Singular Spanish Encounter

By Gerda L. Cohen

I MET only one Jew in Spain. Not that I was particularly looking for them, but their very absence became marked after I'd seen a few churches still bearing Hebrew inscriptions carved before 1492. All in all, Ferdinand and Isabella must have done a thorough job: they remodelled synagogues with even more method than they planted high altars inside Moorish arcades. Of course, there are Jewish communities in the city; but as I was wandering around Andalusia looking for gypsies, they didn't come on the map.

This single encounter took place because none of the "New Statesman and Nation" has ever stuck in my memory except the back page. It contains sad and crazy appeals from B.A.'s without a sinecure or bachelors with nowhere to put a baby grand. Underneath a plea to short men who've never heard of Adhite shoes, I noticed an advertisement for the Art Tuition Centre, Ronda, Andalusia. For seven guineas a week all in, you had superb scenery, expeditions on muleback and expert instruction for both advanced and beginners. The address given was Casa de la Cabeza de La Virgen, which if pronounced properly means House of the Virgin's Head.

A few months later I happened to stay at a fishing village called Torremolinos. The souvenir shop exhibited paintings of gypsy men with impossibly-slim haunches; tubes of paint could also be bought. "We've hundreds of artistic people round here," the owner confided brightly. Had she heard of the Art Tuition Centre? "In Ronda, you mean? It's rather remote.

Although on the map Ronda appeared but a few hours from Torremolinos, on the train it receded into a phalanx of notched mountains, brown like burnt cake. The unhurried train from Malaga took all day to puff round mountains while the passengers ate endlessly, *tortilla*, fried octopus, cold bean soup. We arrived in the early evening. Yellow light flickered over the town, the incredible town.

Dodging past the porters, I caught a policeman: "Where is La Casa de la Cabeza?" "The painters?" He apologized for not accompanying me, as the traffic needed attention, but a colleague would help. Between them, the entire police force of Ronda relayed me down the main street. A polite, miniature policeman took over; he marched me over the bridge. "Show the way," I said, "without going yourself." "Very far, far," he objected, "*es el campo.*" According to my fourth-form Latin, this could only mean somewhere rural. We go down knobbly gaps between houses, to the cliff edge, then take a path across the valley. Farmers shout admiring comments at the foreigner he has in tow. "*Guapa, bonita*, what an eyeful" (Spaniards flatter any female tourist, even with a face like the back of a bus).

"Anybody here?" I called in modulated Hampstead accent. A fearful outburst of barking greeted the query. And a middle-aged lady, red nose, chrome-yellow hair, uncertain negligee, darted out in acute surprise. "Are you the Art Centre?" I asked. This floored her a second, then — "Ah, you saw our little advert. Do come in. I'm Lillian. Why ever did he bring you so late," shaking an orange finger at the poor policia whose helmet positively steamed. We sat in the courtyard watching sun-down glorify Ronda and its riven flank. Lillian pierced us with wild blue eyes: "D'you like our hermitage?" I hint cautiously. "Your students must love living here." "Of course they adore it. The last one — about five months ago, I think — very nice Canadian quite dotty about the place."

Our policeman kept investigating his watch and hot moustache as though they might catch fire through want of lubrication. In Andalusia, no visitor would dream of leaving without a *pocito*, a mere drop: say a litre of sherry and nips of cognac. Lillian jumps up — "Such a shame, today our wine gave out.

"David, meet a visitor from... where are you from actually?" "Israel." He stared as though I'd flown in a space-ship from Mars. He curled into a chair. Speaking slowly and faintly: "From Jerusalem?" "Yes." He reflected, chewing a bit of rag: "My hand has not lost its cunning, but Jerusalem has forgotten me." The policeman crossed himself on hearing this pious intonation. "The museum in Tel Aviv has my work. I painted the walls of the Old City before you were born," I hoped so, too. "Do you paint there?" asked the old man. "Only for fun," I admitted.

David shuffled gently round, moaning. "Jerusalem does not recall me," while Lillian dusted a canvas or two. They were thick juicily-painted oils in the manner of Sickert. His over-laden brush had sometimes caught the true Sierra, molten caramel disturbed by craggy implements.

The policeman humbly said, "*Adios*," but I held him back until we'd seen the whole collection. "My Palestine works are ... less mature; I consider," he said shaking hands softly. Lillian shot about in the cavernous black kitchen. "Do come for lunch one day but walk along the road. No short cuts."

The policeman refused a tip four times, then accepted cigarettes which cost much more. As we came back to Ronda, the houses glowed like water-melons. Shadows slunk like Persian cats, blue-grey, along the cooling street. It was beautiful.

GLITTERING NEWS

Mrs. Hanni Kimmel, owner of "Bijou," 48 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, who has recently returned from Europe and the United States, displayed her latest jewellery to fashion editors. For afternoon or cocktail dresses delicate sautoir necklaces and matching ear clips. The latter are "elastic" and may be adapted to the individual face. Glamour is added to a dark winter sweater with this season's long and flattering necklaces (Dior favours all shades of turquoise). Something novel and extravagant: peacock clips and brooches (in line with the feathered hats: for evenings—glittering rhinestones. Mrs. Kimmel stressed that there are no hard and fast rules, but what is of primary importance is that the piece of jewellery becomes part of the wearer — that Hollywood so fittingly calls "personalized jewellery." For such a personal touch call on "Bijou". They will gladly advise you.

(Advt.)

Coming Out of the Cabbage

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

BECAUSE it is often so blandly and even so badly boiled, cabbage has come to be regarded as the most plebeian of vegetables. Indeed, its low price makes it the poor man's standby; yet its potentialities and qualities also put it into the fine food class. The recipes given here today, for instance, are all of delectable dishes found on the menus of the finest hotels and elegantly served at the fanciest affairs. *Et voilà*, here comes the coming-out of cabbage:

Royal Red Cabbage

1 red cabbage, shredded, 2 or 3 green apples, 200 grammes corned (tinned or otherwise pickled) beef, chopped, 4 tbsps. brandy, broth, salt and pepper to taste.

Pare, core and slice apples. Arrange cabbage in saucepan alternating layers of apple and meat. Season, pour over sufficient boiling broth and cook rapidly, uncovered, for 10 minutes. Transfer to baking dish or wonder pot, sprinkling in the brandy. Bake in a slow oven for about one hour.

Madeira Cabbage

SAUCE: *4 slices sausage, minced, 2 tbsps. margarine, 1 onion, minced, 1 carrot, minced, 1 sprig celery, parsley, pinch of thyme (optional), ½ bay leaf, 3 peppercorns, crushed, 1½ tbsps. flour, 2 cups broth, ½ tbsp. grape or plum jam, juice of 1 lemon, 2 tbsps. sherry wine, ½ cup cooked strained tomatoes, salt, Cayenne or paprika — just a pinch, ½ tsp. sugar, 4 tbsps. sugar, 4 tbsps. Madeira wine.*

THE STUFFED CABBAGE: *100 or more grammes chopped beef (raw), salt and pepper, 2 tbsps. bread crumbs, 1 egg, beaten, 1 medium cabbage, 1 onion, chopped, 1 carrot, chopped, 3 tbsps. margarine, 1 cup of Madeira sauce (recipe in above), 1 cup broth.*

To make the sauce (this recipe is for two cups), fry minced sausage in margarine, add onion and carrot and fry until golden brown. Add flour, mix well, stir in broth a little at a time; stir in herbs and pepper. Continue simmering until sufficiently thick. Strain and add jelly and lemon juice. Heat and add sherry. This, so far, is what is known as Espagnole sauce. Now, to convert it to Madeira sauce, you simply add the ingredients (the tomatoes, salt, cayenne, sugar and madeira) and stir steady while cooking for 10 minutes.

Now for the cabbage. Moisten crumbs with broth and mix with ground raw meat, seasonings and egg. Cut out the heart of the cabbage, crop into salted boiling water and parboil for 10 minutes; drain well; open leaves carefully and tuck in bits of the mixture and stuff the centre; tie with string; place in a deep baking dish with broth, carrot, onion and margarine. Bake, basting several times. When cabbage is tender and meat stuffing done, pour over the Madeira sauce.

If this is rather an involved recipe, remember that it is a very festive dish, exciting to behold and delicious to consume.

Molly's Cabbage Salad

Some folks have roses named for them, but I'm delighted to have this cabbage dubbed for me; its really a succulent salad!

1 small head of firm white cabbage, 1 small jar mayonnaise, 1 bottle sour cream, 1 tbsp. prepared mustard, Salt and pepper to taste, 6 stalks celery, finely diced, 1 small onion, chopped, ½ cup white raisins and/or a few chopped dates, ¼ cup blanched almonds, cut, 1 gamba (red) cut in small slivers, Salt and pepper to taste.

Rub a wooden salad bowl with garlic. Pour in the mayonnaise, sour cream and mustard and mix well. Finely cut the cabbage with a bread knife. Soak the raisins in hot water for a few minutes. Cut all the vegetables and nuts. Toss all into the salad bowl and mix lightly. Chill. Serve in the heart of outside red or green cabbage leaves.

Waldorf Salad

The world-famous Waldorf Hotel in New York proudly serves its cabbage salad thus:

2 cups chopped cabbage, 2 cups apples diced, 2 cups celery stalk, diced, 1 cup pecan and walnut meats, Lettuce, Mayonnaise.

(In Israel, I suggest you use peanuts and part other nuts, and unless you can locate crisp white celery, you use less celery. Anyway, toss it all together and serve on crisp lettuce.)

Other Cabbage Salads

1. Grated carrot, shredded cabbage, nuts, grapefruit sections. Boiled salad dressing, combined.
2. Shredded cabbage, shredded green and red peppers, grated onion. Oil, vinegar, salt and pepper combined.
3. Shredded white cabbage, red pepper, diced celery root and/or parsnip root (cooked) and boiled sliced potatoes, put in alternate layers and served with mayonnaise thinned out with *lebenia*.
4. Red cabbage, shredded, white cabbage, shredded, covered with hot salad dressing made by boiling together 2 tsps. sugar salt and pepper to taste ½ tsp. dry mustard, ½ cup weak vinegar. Then rub 1tbsp. margarine and 1 tsp. flour to a paste and pour over boiling vinegar mixture. Cook 5 minutes and then pour it gradually over one well beaten egg yolk, or the whole egg. Mix while hot with the cabbage. 1 cup sour cream or *lebenia* may thereafter be added.
5. Place 3 cups finely shredded cabbage in salad bowl. Add 50 grammes Roquefort cheese and ¼ cup raisins and toss together. Pour French dressing over it and mix well.

Cabbage Macaroni Loaf

3 tbsps. margarine, 6 tbsps. flour, 2 cups milk, 4 cups cooked macaroni, 4 cups cooked chopped cabbage, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, Tomato sauce.

Melt fat and blend in flour. Add milk gradually. Cook over low heat, stirring until thickened. Mix this white sauce together with the cabbage and macaroni, salt and pepper. Bake in a wonder pot or casserole. Unmold while hot and serve with hot tomato sauce.

Cabbage Soup

½ kilo shredded cabbage, Soup meat or sausage, Onion, carrot, salt and pepper, To 2 litres water, ½ cup vinegar and 4 tbsps. sugar.

Cook together, simmering gently, until meat is tender. A couple of potatoes may be added to this soup. If you also add grated beetroot and/or tomato puree, you get the borsht of borshts!

Buyers' Guide

Seasonal Musts and Detergent Wonders

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★

In Hebrew

TRUMAN in Hebrew — we want you to read about the special offer of The Jerusalem Post *on Page Eight of this issue. You've been reading the serialization of Truman's Memoirs that we've published this month — the first volume "The Year of Decisions" is just out. In December it appears in Hebrew. We are pleased to bring this offer to our readers.*

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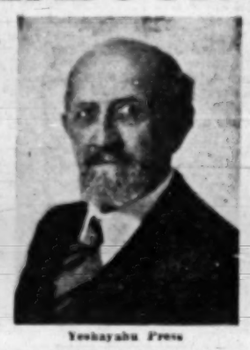
A LIFE'S LABOUR OF LOVE

By G. KRESSEL

ENCYCLOPAEDIA ERETS YISRAEL. By Yesharyahu Press. Four volumes. — Rubin Mass and Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

Two important literary events took place in this country and in Germany in 1913 when the Kohelet Publishing Company, an organ of the Hebrew Teachers Association, published "Ha'aretz" (The Land) by Eliyahu Sapir, explorer, teacher and writer, and Herman Guethe, one of the greatest authorities on geography, his "Atlas to the Scriptures." "Ha'aretz" was the first attempt to arrange in Hebrew alphabetical order all the names of places in the Holy Land on the basis of an examination of their importance in the past and in the compiler's day.

The publication of these two works stimulated teacher Yeshayahu Press (1864-1955), a son of the Old City of Jerusalem, to undertake singlehanded a task to which he devoted himself to the end of his life.



Yesharyahu Press

A Pioneering Task

The Guethe Atlas was at the time of its publication one of the outstanding events in the annals of Holy Land research. Yet when this work fell into Press' hands, he was taken aback: there was in it no mention of even a single new Jewish settlement, although there were already 33 of them, the oldest of which, Petah Tikva, was founded in 1878. On the other hand, all Arab villages, tels and even ruins had been given the most meticulous attention. Press, who had studied at the Hanover Jewish Seminary in the 90's, forthwith undertook to draw up a comprehensive survey of the Jewish settlements which he sent off to the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palaestina Vereins*, the scientific periodical on Holy Land research, of which Guethe was one of the contributing editors. This survey was printed in Vol. 35, 1912, and later appeared as a separate pamphlet, informing the world that, besides ruins and German colonies, there existed in the Land of Israel a number of flourishing Jewish settlements. Thenceforth, Press began to delve into his subject, and the more he worked at it the greater became its dimensions. He laboured at it from day to day and from year to year and lived to correct the final proofs, just before he died, aged 81, on June 11 this year.

The *Yishuv* envied the Christian scholars who came here to tour the country with the Old and New Testaments in their hands, while the vast and rich post-Biblical Hebrew literature was a closed book to them, a literature which contains a living tradition of many centuries of life, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in Eretz Yisrael. At best, they had to rely on modern Jewish authors, such as Munk and Schwartz, Lunez, Klein and others. It became the task of the Jewish student, in Hebrew and other languages, to explore and describe the geographical history of Eretz Yisrael on the basis of the findings of archaeological research, history and topography, and the history of Jewish settlement. This is what Yeshayahu Press undertook to accomplish on a grand scale and in encyclopaedic form.

The Historical Boundaries

The Eretz Yisrael Encyclopaedia is not only a matter of arranging articles in alphabetical order, but also imposes upon its compiler the need to mark the limitations: Where does his Eretz Yisrael stop? At its historical boundaries, Press decided, but, in order to clarify them, he wrote a brilliant survey in his introduction to Vol. 1 on the country's traditional boundaries, with a short review of the history of Jewish settlement from the beginning to the present. He does not fail to include the new State of Israel and a survey of the history of modern settlement, the War of Liberation and the most recent events.

Within these historical limits are included thousands of names, ancient and modern, mounds and ruins, lakes and rivers, hills and valleys. All these he passed through the sieve of recent scientific scrutiny, both in Hebrew and other languages, describing the history and significance of every placed named.

Eight Thousand Places

Here Press emerges first as a son of the *Yishuv*, striving to dig out every hint on Jewish settlement, and in each and every article he piles up references to sources in which the name is mentioned. And how varied are these sources: archaeological findings, old inscriptions and modern data published by institutions and organizations dealing with settlement. An instructive comparison between Sapir and Press can be found in the number of places dealt with: Sapir had 2,214, compared with some 8,000 mentioned by Press.

Some of the places are dealt with in brief notices, but in many cases the articles are extended to proper monographs, almost complete books. Such, for example, is "Jerusalem," which opens in Vol. II and concludes in Vol. III, accompanied by a map and a list of the *shchunot*. (How many Jerusalemites know that there are a hundred of these in their city?)

In our own times, hundreds of new names have been placed on the map of Eretz-Yisrael, and it is of the greatest importance to have a reliable and authentic guide for ancient names as well as new. As to the new ones, we are told when the place was established, by whom, and why it was given its particular name; the author was specially competent to explain place names because he was a permanent member of the official Names Committee. One of his colleagues has reinted that he was the only member, besides the secretary, who attended the meetings equipped with material concerning the agenda.

It may well be that in the future a new encyclopaedia of Eretz Yisrael will be even more complete and up-to-date, for the progress of scientific research never stands still. Yet the Press Encyclopaedia will always serve as a testimony to the monumental achievement of this veteran teacher. It is unlikely that a work of similar dimensions will ever again be produced by a single individual.

FINIS

Yesharyahu Press, whose monumental encyclopaedia is reviewed on this page, stubbornly clung to life until he had completed the work and saw the final proofs of the last pages. His fear of leaving the task unfinished recalls a passage in a delightful story by the German poet Eduard Moerike where he tells us that Mozart, talking of his dangerous illness while he was working on Don Giovanni, remembers how in his high fever one thought obsessed him: "I said to myself: if you were to die this very night, leaving the score as this point, could you find rest in your grave?"

ALICE R. ACHESON: ZEBRAS (Water Colours)
From the exhibition to be opened on Monday at the Safrai gallery, Ptam.

TRIALS OF A SCIENTIST

THE GENIUS and THE GODDESS. By Aldous Huxley. — Harper's, New York. 168 pp., $2.75.

"Those were the days when you could be a physicist without feeling guilty; when it was still possible to believe you were working for the greater glory of God. Now, they won't even allow you the comfort of self-deception. You're paid by the Navy and trailed by the F.B.I. Not for one moment do they permit you to forget what you're up to. *Ad majorem Dei gloriam?* Don't be an idiot! *Ad majorem hominis degradationem* — that's what you are working for."

Thus speaks the hero of Mr. Huxley's new novel — a physicist of 60, telling his guest and colleague about a tragedy in his life of 30 years ago, when he was an adoring neophyte in the laboratory of the then greatest physicist of the world.

The old physicist is a creature of Mr. Huxley's fertile imagination — a man who demanded from his wife, in Huxley's words (not his own) that she be "mistress to an indefatigable lover, business manager to an absentee half-wit, secretary to a man of genius, and womb, placenta and circulatory system to the psychological equivalent of a foetus." The neophyte, a herculean and beautiful young man of virginal innocence, brought up by a canting Puritan mother, is taken on as the Goddess' lover when her elderly husband is ill, while at the same time her young daughter conceives a calf love for him, too.

Fiction and Reality

Mr. Huxley finds an easy way out by killing both mother and daughter in an automobile crash. Not to wrong him, we must add that his philosophical-religious theory of predestination makes this ending more or less logical and imperative, for, as he tells us at the beginning, rightly and brightly: "Fiction makes sense. Reality never does.... Fiction has unity, fiction has style. Facts possess neither... Existence is always one damned thing after another...."

Needless to say, the long short story — it is that rather than a novel — is clever and readable. The characters, if strange, are just this side of absurdity. There are *bon mots* galore — even puns appeared before my unbelieving eyes. Mr. Huxley has indeed mellowed with middle age, and there is almost nothing of the adolescent ferocity that made some of his earlier novels so unpalatable. The picture of the schoolgirl is excellent.

Several things might be said against the book, but seeing that this erratic, gifted novelist has here written the first more or less normal novel in years, we will just be grateful and leave them unsaid. *PAULA ARNOLD*

Old Comedy Discovered

AS DEN SOF IZ GUT IZ ALLS GUT (All is well that ends well.) An anonymous Dutch-Yiddish comedy from the end of the 18th century. Introduction, notes and modernised Yiddish version by Leo Fuks. Printed in France. XIV + 82 pp.

Born and educated in Poland, Mr. Fuks reached Holland in the late Thirties. Hardly known to anyone before World War II, he has, during the past decade, put many hundreds of students and scholars, Jewish and non-Jewish, under a debt of gratitude, as the modest and indefatigable librarian of the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana (the Judaica and Hebraica Department of the Amsterdam University Library), from whose rich fount of Jewish knowledge anyone can draw freely. His special field is 18th and 19th century Dutch-Yiddish literature — a field hardly ever broken previously. After publishing a number of studies in periodicals he has now brought before the public an 18th century Yiddish comedy which he discovered and has now edited.

"Searching among the ruins of Jewish Amsterdam, in April, 1940," he writes in his introduction, "I found by mere chance a notebook in quarto, covered with Hebrew characters. It was not difficult to decipher the contents. The book was a Yiddish comedy from the 18th century, containing 34 pages of 15 x 19 cm.

"It appears that the comedy was performed on the Purim feast in the house of the Chief Rabbi, R. Yaacob Mosha Loewenstamm, most probably in the year 1790. This play bears no relation to the well-known Purim comedies of the period, which took their themes from the story of Esther or from some other Biblical source. The anonymous author of our comedy took his material from the everyday life of his environment, on which he turns his convex looking glass."

Impostor in Trouble

The comedy is about a so-called emissary from Jerusalem, Yerushalmi, who pretends to speak only Hebrew and who has come to Amsterdam to collect money for the stricken community of Soinek in Poland. In reality, he is a citizen of Breslau and a known swindler, who had to leave his native city and his wife when it became too hot for him there. While abroad, he forges a letter to his wife to make her believe that he is dead, and his wife remarries. In the end, Yerushalmi, his wife, her husband, and Yerushalmi's sweetheart, disguised as his servant, all meet in Amsterdam, and after the inevitable uproar and confusion, all ends well for everybody.

In his introduction, Mr. Fuks defines the place of this comedy within the Dutch-Ashkenazi Yiddish drama repertory of the 18th century of which unfortunately very little has come down to us, but which must have been quite rich, since there was even in Holland a Yiddish theatre group, under a German Jew, Dessauer. The present comedy resembles contemporary Dutch plays in both composition and structure, and the anonymous author must have had a general knowledge of the stage and theatre techniques which were then on a high level in Holland, besides his familiarity with traditional Jewish literature, and with Jewish characteristics of those days in general, very different from those portrayed on the non-Jewish Dutch stage.

In 18th Century Amsterdam

Yerushalmi also speaks a lively Hebrew, and the author must have been an excellent Hebraist. All the other characters speak the Yiddish of their country, using familiar expressions from the daily prayers, the Talmud or Bible which acquire quite a different meaning in the mouths of the actors and heighten the comical situation. The comedy also portrays the strong antagonism between German and Polish Jews in 18th century Amsterdam.

One of the author's aims, Mr. Fuks concludes, besides providing entertainment, may have been to uncover the wretched poverty of Dutch Jewish society of those days and the corresponding decline in its morals. Though very few of Mr. Fuks' present Jewish fellow-citizens will be able to read this Yiddish comedy written for their forebears, the world of Yiddish and Dutch-Jewish scholarship is greatly indebted to him for this edition. *HENRIETTE BOAS*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Me'ahorei **Havilon Ha'adom** (Behind the Red Curtain) is the title of a book by Shimon Samet published this week by Tversky (250 pp., IL2.750). As a special correspondent of Ha'aretz newspaper, the well-known Tel Aviv journalist visited Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania and has now collected his impressions in a profusely illustrated volume.

The other side of the picture in the Jerusalem Hebrew press controversy between I. D. Frumkin and Y. M. Salomon nearly four score years ago is given in **Yehuda viYrushalayim** (Judah and Jerusalem; Mosad Harav Kook), with an introduction and notes by G. Kressel. Salomon, founder and editor of the militant sheet, who staunchly stood his ground against a most redoubtable opponent until he decided that he had had enough of words and set out to put his preaching into practice: he folded up his paper and went out to till the soil of Petah Tikva.

Yosef Schechter has collected representative selections from various Talmudical tractates, and together with the Rashi commentary, has enclosed them within the two covers of **Pirkei Talmud L'vatei HaSefer** (Talmudical Studies for Classroom Use; Dvir, IL2.750) which, like his **Mavo Lataimud** (Introduction to the Talmud) is intended to give the contemporary reader and student a clear and basic idea of the monumental work.

The 11th volume of Ya'acov Cohen's works comprises his newest dramatic creations. Book I of which is his post-Biblical Plays (Massada, IL4-) containing among others, "Yannai and Shlomit," "Aher (Elisha Ben Avuya)" and "Meir U'Vruriya."

Yitzhak Levanon has culled from various authentic sources a host of information on the history, geography, politics, economy, natural resources and social structure of **Artzot Tevel** (The Countries of the World, Ahiassaf, IL5.500): It is a book of reference that should always be on hand so that contentions as to populations, territories, areas and national flags can be settled almost on the spot.

The same author has translated **Anna u Melekh Siam** (Anna and the King of Siam, Amihai, IL3.750) by Margaret Landon, who opens wide the doors of an oriental harem far back in 1862 and introduces us to a stubborn king who at the same time is cultured and deeply concerned with the welfare of his subjects.

Dlekia b'Ezor HaEsh (A Conflageration in the Fire Sector; Massada, IL2-) is a love story by Yosef Bar written against the background of the War of Liberation and the development of the personality of a secondary school boy through the youth movement, Hagana and on to maturity.

Kravot Tashah (The 1948 Battles; Maarakot, IL5.600) is a true story of the same period containing 23 chapters about the fighting, by 16 writers. *M. H.*

. . . and Foreign

Many of the current books deal in a most interesting fashion with life when the going was very rough indeed. Peter Churchill, author of **Duel of Wits** (Putnam, IL5.850) was an Allied spy in German-occupied Europe; his experiences were so fantastic that they would border on the incredible, if we did not know them to be true. In **Maybe I'm Dead** (Macmillan, IL5.850) Joe Klaas describes a forced march by captured American airmen in the hands of the Germans. With freedom advancing towards them in the liberating Allied armies, the prisoners were driven back across Silesia; their sufferings were fantastic and are given in full detail.

In The River and the Gauntlet (Morrow, IL6.500), the American war historian, S.L.A. Marshall, records the defeat of the American 8th Army in Korea, when Communist China suddenly entered the war. The American troops suffered savagely at the hands of the Communists. All these books are recommended to tough readers interested in war.

After this strong fare it was a pleasure to turn to Pat Frank's **Mr. Adam**, one of the best humorous books I have read of recent months. The hero is a hero indeed—he is the only non-sterile male in a world where an atomic explosion has had the most deplorable consequences. The great national and international complications, the struggles between N.R.P. and N.R.C. over A.I. and the love life of Adam make excellent reading. Even the obvious ending has an unexpected twist.

H.E. Bates' three novelettes, **The Nature of Love** (Popular, 325 pr.) fall somewhat dismally. The cold, precise, Somerset Maughamish style adopted by Mr. Bates is generally most effective, particularly in dealing with war. It certainly does not convey passion, affection or love. If Dulcie, Sara and Vera represent a rounded picture of the Great Emotion, most of humanity is wasting most of its time.

Among the detective stories I found two first-rate thrillers by William Campbell Gault. **The Canvas Coffin** (Dell, 325 pr.) is an exciting boxing tale; in **Blood on the Boards** (Dell, 325 pr.), death strikes a group of amateur actors. Both books suffer from the habitual ailment of the detective story — the impossibility of finding an adequate solution to the problem, and the difficulty of bringing the villain to justice without an incredible denouement, plus the murderer's confession or collapse. Nevertheless the stories are recommended to thriller fans.

After Gault's writing, Agatha Christie's **Murder in Three Acts** (Dell, 325 pr.) drags very heavily — the lady must streamline her killing to keep up with her American cousins. Even the murderer — this is unusual for Agatha Christie — is obvious from the beginning.

I cannot end this column without adding my protest against the proposal to raise the price of American books to Israel readers. Books have always been allowed to move freely throughout the world. We depend for our cultural inspiration on the West. If the United States is prepared to subsidize books to Israel, it seems fantastic that all readers should have to pay a surcharge because the Ministry of Finance cannot catch a few currency smugglers and goes spiteful about it.

PHILIP GILLON

Life and Letters

Jewish Studies Institute

An important step to overcome the difficulties caused through the destruction of Rabbinical Seminaries in Europe has been made by the creation of an International Institute for Jewish Studies in Paris. Thanks to the initiative of Rabbi Zaoui of the Union libérale Israélite, the Institute has just begun its first term of study courses for the training of rabbis and teachers in accordance with the principles of progressive Judaism.

All subjects of Jewish learning will be taught at the Institute in regular courses, and special lectures will be given by Rabbi Leo Baeck, Professor Martin Buber, Dr. Nelson Glueck, and Professors Pines and Shirman of the Hebrew University. The Institute will be affiliated to the World Union for Progressive Judaism and will receive financial support from the Conference on Jewish material claims against Germany and from the American Joint Distribution Committee.

Textbook on Soap

At the invitation of Interscience Publishers of New York and London, a leading firm in the field of scientific and technical subjects, two Israel experts have written a textbook on modern soap manufacture. They are Mr. E.J. Better, chief chemist and technical manager of the Shemen Works, Haifa, and Mr. A. Davidsohn, consultant engineer in Haifa. The book is based on an original work by Mr. Davidsohn which appeared in 1929 in German. The first volume of the new English edition appeared last year and was commended by the trade press as a work of competence and merit. The second volume is to appear in New York shortly.

Jordan Bans Mao

The Jordan Press and Information office has announced a ban of the sale of Mao Tse Tung's "The Chinese Revolution," owing to its "subversive tendencies."

European Humanist

José Ortega y Gasset, who died last week in Madrid at the age of 72, was one of the most prominent Spanish philosophers of the century and, like Benedetto Croce, one of the last European humanists. As academic teacher, author of important books and essays, and editor of the *Revista del Occidente*, his influence extended far beyond his native country. He never made a secret of his republican ideals, and his historic article, "The Monarchy Must be Destroyed," published in the liberal newspaper *El Sol*, contributed to the downfall of King Alfonso III.

After the civil war he returned to Madrid from voluntary exile, devoting himself solely to non-political studies in the field of history and philosophy. His many publications, most of which were translated in foreign languages, started with "Meditations on Don Quixote" (1914) and included such important works as "Politics Old and New," the eight volumes of "The Spectator," "The Dehumanization of Art; Ideas on the Novel," "The Revolt of the Masses," and, among many others, studies on Mirabeau, Kant and Goethe.

Much of his great influence can be attributed to his ability to expound difficult subjects in terms intelligible to the average man.

Publications Received

Melville, H., Moby Dick. Murray's Abbey Classics, London.

Lewy, Immanuel. The Growth of the Pentateuch. Bookman Associates, New York.

A Dynamic Community

THE JEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA: A HISTORY. Edited by Gustav Saron and Louis Hotz. — Oxford University Press. 400 pp., illustrated.

This is an important book that everyone interested in the South African Jewish community should read. It contains 19 essays and an epilogue by various hands and is, in fact, an encyclopaedia. It supplements Dr. Louis Herrman's "History of South African Jewry," published in 1930 (he is one of the contributors to the present volume) and the historical material in the S.A. Jewish Yearbook of 1929. Since then, a quarter of a century has passed and the time was ripe for a new approach.

Mr. Gustav Saron, General Secretary of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies and a former attorney and University lecturer, himself wrote four of its chapters: "Jewish Immigration, 1680-1512;" "Boers, Uitlanders, Jews;" "The Long Unity to Unity," and "Epilogue, 1910-55".

Mr. Louis Hotz, an economist and the other joint editor, wrote the chapter of "Contributions to Economic Development." The Rev. Israel Abrahams, Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox Congregations in the Cape, a University professor and a member of the editorial board, contributed the chapter on "Western Province Jewry, 1670-1902." The other member of the editorial board, Mr. Max Gefen, chairman of the S.A. Jewish Sociological and Historical Society (that sponsored the present work) wrote the chapter on "Cape Town Jewry, 1902-1910." Mrs. Dora L. Sowden, a journalist and ex-Secretary of the Sociological and Historical Society, contributed three chapters: "In the Transvaal till 1899;" "Transvaal Jewry 1902-1910;" and (together with Mr. Myer Pencharz, a chartered accountant in Bloomfontein), "In the Orange Free State."

Other chapters include articles on "From Lithuania to South Africa," by Mr. Chaim Gershater, editor of the Zionist Record; "On the Diamond Fields," by Eric Rosenthal, a journalist and broadcaster; "South African Zionism" — by Mr. Jack Alexander, a former Secretary of the S.A. Zionist Federation, now resident in Israel; and "In Natal" — by Miss Deborah Abelson, a journalist in Johannesburg, formerly of Durban.

Between them, the 16 contributors cover a wide variety of professions — a chartered accountant, two attorneys, three rabbis, four public officials and six journalists.

The general level of writing is high; and much careful research has been carried out in original records, in particular in the early files of the London "Jewish Chronicle." I am, however, doubtful whether the advantages of contributions by a galaxy of experts outweighs the advantages of a book written by a single hand. No matter how careful the editorial control, different authors approach their subject from different angles. Some give a much fuller account than others and pack their contributions full of names. This may delight the relatives of the persons mentioned; but it does lead to unequal treatment of the material as a whole.

Secondly, it seems to me a pity that the main record stops before World War I and is brought up to date merely in an epilogue. Although the writing of contemporary history is full of pitfalls, this does not seem to be the best way of surmounting them.

Nevertheless, our congratulations and thanks are due not only to the editors and contributors, but also to the S.A. Sociological and Historical Society that promoted this venture and to the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies that gave its blessing, although the book is not an official Board publication. That the venture is already a success can be shown by the fact that the volume is being published without subsidy, by the Oxford University Press. They are presumably not philanthropists and must anticipate a lively sale.

EDWIN SAMUEL

Stamp of the Week

This stamp from the British Empire honours a great man, David Livingstone. It is put out by the New Central African Federation.

Livingstone was born on March 19, 1813 in the village of Blantyre Works, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. As a missionary-explorer, he sailed from England in 1840 for Africa, and reached the mission station established by Robert Moffat 20 years earlier in Kuruman, Bechuanaland.

He was convinced that success among the Africans was to be achieved by opening up new stations, leaving native agents to work there — and pushing on.

He succeeded. And his example filled Africa with an army of explorers and missionaries and roused in England such powerful feelings against the slave trade that through him it may be considered as having received its death blow.

The stamp is perforated 14 and costs 1/- in Salisbury. — I.I.S.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Cloudy. Showers mainly in the north.
OUTLOOK: Similar.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	40	16	26	28
Tiberias	47	23	32	30
Haifa Port	62	22	28	26
Tel Aviv Kiryа	66	19	28	26
Natanya	63	20	28	26
Tel Aviv Port	78	20	26	26
Lydda Airport	50	18	27	26
Jerusalem	31	17	26	22
Beersheba	46	17	29	26
Eilat	28	20	32	31

A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

THE S.S. JERUSALEM is expected at Haifa on Monday, one day ahead of schedule, with a thousand passengers including 710 immigrants.

• • •

A HAIFA RESIDENT, Miriam Ben Kiki, of 1 Sderot Zvi, Mt. Carmel, complained to the police yesterday that thieves had broken into her home and had stolen IL1,100 in cash, and jewellery valued at IL1,600. . . .

THIEVES BROKE into the International Club in the German Colony in Jerusalem on Wednesday night and stole several packages of cigarettes, bars of chocolate and chewing gum.

• • •

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS worth IL250 each have been awarded to outstanding pupils of the College of Home Economics in Jerusalem by the "Blue Band" Margarine firm.

• • •

JERUSALEM householders have been asked to put all trash in dustbins early Friday morning so that the bins will be clean for the Sabbath.

• • •

FIVE SOLDIERS were injured when their command car overturned six kilometres north of Beersheba after it had tried to overtake another vehicle. They received first aid treatment at the Beersheba Hadassah Hospital and later were transferred to a military hospital. Their condition is not serious.

• • •

A COLLECTION of nearly 10,000 works of graphic art has been presented to the Bezalel National Museum by Professor David Klein, of Jerusalem, formerly of New York University.

• • •

TWO HUNDRED Grammes of hashish were discovered by the police on Wednesday night near Beit Lidd, during a search of a vegetable truck driven by Mr. Basra Halim, 26, of Tira.

• • •

JERUSALEMITES participating in the Balfour Declaration Dinner next Monday who wish to travel to Tel Aviv and back by bus should contact the Secretary, Mr. K Beecher — phone 2577 — today.

Port Manager Explains Why U.P.S. Hired

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Port Manager, Mr. A. Landman, today defended his ordering the grain in the s.s. Seher to be unloaded by the United Port Services Company. The Dagon Silo Company had challenged the decision as contravening its grain discharging concession.

Mr. Landman said that his action was intended to ensure quick turn-round of the grain ships now in port and of those expected shortly. As the Dagon silo could not unload grain ships fast enough, he had to use every other means to handle the ships quickly. He had given the work to the U.P.S. as they were the Port's permanent contractors.

Israel-America Group Asks for U.S. Arms

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Grave public concern in Israel with regard to the present security situation and an urgent request that the U.S. immediately make arms available for Israel's defence, was expressed to Mr. Ivan B. White, Charge d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy, by a delegation of the Israel-America Friendship League here today. Mr. White was asked to convey this to the Secretary of State.

The delegation, led by Dr. A. Akiron, Acting National Chairman, and including Dr. A. Altman, M.K., Dr. I. W. Klimowsky, Mr. Baruch Tal, and Mr. Max H. Clyman, discussed the situation created by the flow of arms to Egypt from Czechoslovakia, as well as arms supplies to other Arab states, particularly Iraq.

They pointed out the necessity of preserving the balance in the area and the desirability of a security pact between Israel and America.

After a full and friendly discussion, Mr. White agreed to act in accordance with the delegation's request.

Czech-Afghan Arms Deal Reported

NEW DELHI, Thursday (UP). — Afghanistan will soon buy arms from Czechoslovakia, India press reports said here today.

Helsinki Jewry Rallies to Support Arms for Defence Fund

Jerusalem Post Staff

With a 10m. mark ($43,000) contribution from Finland, the Defence Fund yesterday established a beachehad on foreign shores. Giving in Israel went on at an undiminished pace, with more than IL150,000 in donations and pledges sent directly to the office of the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, only one of the many collection points.

The Helsinki Jewish community has raised the sum of 10m. Finnish marks as their unsolicited contribution to the Defence Fund.

Ihud Hakvutsot Vehakibbutzim has pledged to raise IL200,000 while the Hassneh Insurance Company is donating IL100,000. The Nesher Cement Company has pledged IL50,000.

The management of the Feuchtwanger Bank has given IL5,000; the Bank's Jerusalem staff is giving three days' salary and the Tel Aviv staff one to two days. The Central Cooperatives Audit Union is raising IL-50,000 from among its affiliated companies. Of this sum, the Halva'ah Vehisahon Bank has pledged IL20,000. The Barsacork Company, of Acre-Tel Aviv, is giving 20 cork life preservers in addition to the 1,000 Swiss francs that the parent Swiss Company had sent. Cinema owners in Azur have pledged the income from all of tomorrow night's shows.

10% of Pay

Contributions and pledges from employees in grades 15 to seven in the Ministry of Communications average more than 10 per cent of their salary, while the upper grades are giving a week's wages. The Ministry employs 4,500 workers. A cheque for IL20,000 has been handed in by Palestine Electric Company workers.

Employees of the Manufacturers Association, the Israel Industrial Bank and the Israel Industrial Company have made a cash contribution of IL5,000 with more to follow. The academic and administrative staff of the Technion are giving 10 per cent of their October salary.

Customs officials at Lydda have contributed IL1,000.

El Al employees have decided to raise their donations from one to three days' wages. Employees of the Bank Leumi and its subsidiaries are giving 10 per cent of their salaries as a first instalment. Workers in the Zilim Factory in Azur have pledged IL4,800. The crew of the s.s. Rimon has donated IL740.

The Talber Brothers have pledged IL5,000. Mr. A. Kieselok of Afula, together with his son has given IL1,000 in cash. Lodzia Textiles is giving IL10,000, and the Kutna factory the same. The Sharon weaving mill has pledged IL5,000.

All income to the Festival, to be held in Ashkelon from November 5-12, will be donated to the Fund. In addition to the proceeds of Wednesday's performance of "Be'arvot Hanegev," the players and workers of Habimah have pledged IL3,737 while the employees of the Ohel Theatre are giving IL312.

Contributions among the settlements kept pace with those in towns: Kfar Yehezkiel has pledged IL20,000, Degania "B" and Moshav Bitzaron are giving IL5,000 each, Moshav Shadmot Devorah's contribution is IL2,000 while the settlers of Nitzanei Oz, a border village opposite Tulkarm, are giving IL625. The immigrant villages and *ma'barot* represented in the Or Yehuda Local Council have pledged two work days from each of their members.

Shlomo Behar, resident of a *ma'bara* and father of five children, has pledged ten days' salary. Haim Ratzon, a 64 per cent invalid from the War of Independence and a father of six children, has donated IL96, his monthly pension, and has pledged himself to give IL10 a month for the next five years.

Mrs. Leah Arieli of Ramat Gan, a factory worker but now unemployed, has sent in a contribution of IL150 in memory of her son Nahum, who fell fighting in the Palmach.

BEGIN CALLS FOR ACTION NOW

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Menahem Begin, the Herut leader, told a rally of ex-I.Z.L. men here today that "only an immediate drive southwards could prevent our wholesale annihilation by Egyptian forces in a few years time." The rally was called to mark the 75th anniversary of the birth of Ze'ev Jabotinsky the late Revisionist leader. Some 3,000 came to the garden of Z.O.A. House for the reunion.

Guarantees, such as sought by the Prime Minister, Mr. Sharett, would not save Israel, Mr. Begin said. "I hope to God Mr. Sharett will get no such guarantees. However, the nation and its leaders must know that arms have a preponderance over the toughest of men, so that action should be quick."

Mr. Gideon Paglin, former chief of operations of the I.Z.L., said "a year or two" only were left to Israel to act with a chance of success. Mr. Paglin used very strong language in describing the present Israel leaders. The slogan "God has chosen us to be in the Government" was given prominence by the organizers.

Deadlock is Unbroken On U.N. Council Seat

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter) —The contest between Yugoslavia and the Philippines for a seat in the U.N. Security Council was again adjourned for 10 days by the General Assembly today, with the issue still undecided.

Four undecisive votes brought the total number of ballots for the remaining Council seat to 18.

The British motion for adjournment was approved by 21 votes to 18, with 15 abstentions, over U.S. objections.

Balloting will be resumed on November 7.

Britain, the Soviet Union and most European countries, as well as some Commonwealth nations and a few members of the Asian-African group, have supported Yugoslavia.

The U.S. has campaigned vigorously for the Philippines, which has enjoyed the support of the Latin American group and the majority of the Asian-African nations.

General Carlos Romulo, leader of the Philippine delegation, said that his country was going to "stay and fight it out."

Sir Pierson Dixon, asked after the meeting whether Britain had an alternative compromise in mind, replied, "Absolutely none."

Delegates were questioning the possibility that the visit to Belgrade of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dules, on November 6, might result in American support swinging to Yugoslavia.

Projects for Arab Refugees Said Needed

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — An official of the U.N. Relief & Works Agency declared here today that large scale developments "of all sorts" were still needed for the 900,000 Arab refugees to become self-supporting.

Abductor of Anneke Beekman Disappears

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM (By Mail). — Mrs. G.M. Langedijk van Moorst, 52-year-old Dutch Roman Catholic who was sentenced on Monday to eight months imprisonment for abducting a Jewish war orphan, Anneke Beekman, disappeared immediately after the trial.

Police, now engaged in a hunt for her, said it was learned that she had left her home in Maastrict in a car driven by her husband and did not return there. It is generally believed that she fled to Belgium, especially in view of the fact that two weeks ago she had declared in court that she had visited Belgium "almost daily" as she intended to build a house there.

The Dutch woman was sentenced to six months in prison last year for abducting another Jewish orphan, Betty Meijade, who was found by detectives in a Belgian Roman Catholic school. Anneke is believed to be in Belgium.

Meanwhile, it has transpired that the woman's sister, Elizabeth, who received a year in prison for complicity in the abduction and whose whereabouts were not known, had crossed the Dutch-Belgian frontier earlier this month in the company of Mrs. Langedijk dressed as a nun. She had passed herself off as, and bore the passport of, the former Mother Superior of the Bannoux Convent to which Anneke had been traced last year.

U.J.A. ACTION

(Continued from Page One)

slackening in the absorptive process" or in the settlement of new immigrants from North Africa. "Therefore the task of the U.J.A. this year must be to assume the greatest possible responsibility for the settlement and colonization of the newcomers."

The statement fell short of what some Israel leaders expected to come from Wednesday night's meeting. It is understood that after considerable discussion two resolutions of a specific nature were withdrawn; one called for a special fund of $25m. to help finance North African immigration, and another would have asked the members of the mission to raise by 50 per cent this year's contributions over last year's.

A number of factors are believed to have been responsible, including pressure from the leaders of local communities in the U.S. who felt that their requirements would have been jeopardized.

Following the Wednesday night session, the Executive Vice-Chairman, Rabbi Herbert Friedman, was charged with drawing up a statement, but when it was still unfinished following the noon session yesterday addressed by Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, a committee of nine was charged with the task.

The dinner last night was attended by the Government. The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, who was sitting in as chairman for Mr. Moshe Sharett now in Geneva, underscored the defence needs of the country. "We look at you as only brothers can look at each other in time of difficulties. We look with the sure knowledge that if dangers come — if perils threaten — we shall meet them together, and overcome them together."

Mr. Rosenwald indicated that the mission was moved to call the November meeting by the growing feeling of crisis. It was originally supposed to have reported to the annual meeting in mid-December.

The Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Berl Locker, M.K., told the session, "I do hope you found that, serious as our external situation may be, there is no despair and no panic in the country."

The Director of the U.S. Operations Mission, Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, praised Israel's efforts to become a self-sufficient nation, and reviewed the important part played by Technical Assistance in building up the State.

Each member of the delegation was presented by the Government with a medallion replica of the Shekel of Israel used during the first Jewish revolt, 66-70 C.E.

Seated at the speakers' table in addition to the U.J.A. heads, were Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker; the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron, and Mr. Ivan B. White, Charge d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy.

Most of the delegates are returning to the U.S. today. A small group will visit Tunis to study the immigration problem.

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Good Prospects For Eilat Granite Works

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — There is a great future for quarrying granite in Eilat, Mr. N. Valin, technical manager of the Swedish Granite Company, declared today after touring the granite and marble works of Even Vesid. An unlimited amount of grey and pink granite is to be found in the 30-kilometre mountain range in the Eilat district, he said.

Mr. Valin who is here at the invitation of the director of Even Vesid, Mr. B. Kavenaki, offered his full cooperation to the extent of sending here two Swedish experts, one for opening and working quarries and the other for cutting and polishing granite blocks.

So far, Even Vesid has opened one small granite quarry from which it has delivered 2,000 tons of aggregates for the construction of Eilat port. The price of granite blocks at Eilat is $400 a cubic metre, which weighs three tons. Cut and polished stones which can be used for tombstones, staircases, wall panelling, window sills, fireplaces, ornamental columns and various building purposes, fetch as much as, $1,000 a cubic metre.

There was an extremely good market for Israel granite and marble, Mr. Kavenaki declared, adding that in a recent visit to the U.S., he had received orders well above the amount that could be delivered at present. It is expected that in about three years time 5,000 cubic metres of granite will be able to be produced in Eilat.

Even if the Eilat port is not available, it is not expected that transport costs to Haifa would be prohibitive as most of the trucks at present run northwards empty.

After the tour, Mr. Valin addressed officials of the Ministry of Development and managers of Even Vesid at the Ramat Aviv Hotel, Tel Aviv.

Many with Means Among Arrivals

HAIFA, Thursday. — A large number of families with considerable means were among the 644 immigrants who arrived in the s.s. Aegeon here this morning. Most of them were from Morocco, where many were shop owners.

Many of the newcomers declared cash sums of equivalent to more than IL1,000 at the port bank, and never have so many bicycles been seen in the port terminal. Several families also brought large, new radios, gramophones, sewing machines and other useful household appliances.

The Jewish Agency sent fifty of the new immigrant families to Lozit, in the Beit Govrin area, which was established today, 27 to Beersheba and 12 to Kiryat Shmoneh. Several persons joined their relatives.

Our Rehovot correspondent reports that a group of settlers who arrived at Lozit in the afternoon at first refused to leave their trucks. All but five families finally got off when a group of North African settlers from neighbouring Micha came and told them how they had overcome difficulties when they first arrived, and that they were now making a living.

Lozit is the 18th settlement set up in the Lachish region this year.

RUMANIAN IMMIGRANT FARMERS MEET

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — A national convention of farmers, former immigrants from Rumania, opened at Moshav Adanim in the Sharon today, as part of the festivities scheduled for "Rumanian Immigrants Week." The convention was attended by farmers from all parts of the country and from all of the various *aliyot*.

Mr. Yosef Baratz from Degania, and Mr. Labert Alter, one of the founding settlers of Zichron Ya'acov, spoke on Palestine in the early days of Jewish settlement.

Ministry Approves New Bus Fares

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ministry of Transport today ratified the increases in bus fares on all Eshed, Dan and Hamekasher lines coming into effect tomorrow.

The Tel Aviv-Jerusalem trip will now cost IL1,050 instead of 950 pruta; Tel Aviv-Haifa IL-1,200 instead of IL1,080; Haifa-Jerusalem IL2,200, formerly IL2.

Dan fares ranging between 40-75 pruta have been increased by five prutot; fares from 80-120 pruta now cost 10 pruta more, 125 to 175 pruta tickets have been increased by 15 pruta; 180-210 pruta tickets cost 20 pruta more, while tickets over 225 pruta will now cost 25 pruta more.

The after-9 p.m. surcharge has been raised by five prutot.

Hamekasher prices have been raised by 10 pruta for fares up to 70 pruta. Tickets over 70 pruta will now cost 15 pruta more.

The suburban lines which particularly serve immigrant housing estates and *ma'barot* bear the brunt of the increases.

Still Cheap

Addressing the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club here today, Mr. Haim Razily, Director-General of the Ministry, justified the fare increases. "I have travelled in many European countries, and I believe that fares in Israel are cheaper than anywhere else." If you demand a service, you should be prepared to pay for it, he said. This increase in the fares would not go towards an improvement in the existing bus services, which would require another rise, he added.

Mr. Razily, who reported on his recent trip to Europe for the International Transport Conference in Naples, said that the conference had particularly concerned itself with the widening gap between improving technical development and static man.

Fresh Rioting In Limassol

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Fresh rioting broke out today in Limassol, where workers are striking against the curfew imposed last week-end. Police used tear-gas to disperse rioters in the heart of this south west coastal town.

Wave after wave of rioters jeered at British troops and repeatedly attacked an area which was cordoned off by soldiers earlier today after several bomb outrages. When the police used tear-gas, it was estimated that nearly 2,000 persons were rioting in various parts of the town.

Earlier, students had pulled down the British flag at the government hospital and had stoned British commandos patrolling the streets.

A corporal of the first Battalion Royal Scots died in hospital today after being wounded by a hand-grenade in the village of Kissonerga last night. He was the first British soldier to be killed by Cyprus terrorists.

Six arrests were made in today's Limassol disturbances. Rioters burnt a NAAFI (army supply) van. Commandos twice fired warning shots over the heads of the crowd. All shops were closed except for food. Three thousand secondary school pupils joined the 24-hour strike.

Israel Averts Squabble In U.N. Committee

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — Israel helped pacify a threatened squabble in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee after Britain warned that she would withdraw from participation in the work of a committee in charge of making reports about economic, social, and educational conditions in 60 non-self-governing territories.

Britain made the threat when an amendment to rules governing the committee was proposed by five members of the Afro-Asian bloc. On behalf of Israel, Mr. Izhar Harrari pleaded with the sponsors to withdraw their proposals for the sake of harmony. His plea proved successful.

REPORT ON CONFERENCES

The Histadrut Executive met in Tel Aviv yesterday to hear accounts of two missions recently returned from abroad. Mr. Z. Onn, head of Hevrat Ha'ovdim and Mr. Y. Efter, director of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, reported on the International Conference of the Cooperative Movement in Switzerland, while a Histadrut mission to Yugoslavia was reported on by Mr. Onn, Mr. B. Linn, and Mr. B. Repeteur.

Cables in Brief

REINSTATED. — Dr. Bernardo Houssay, winner of the 1948 Nobel Prize for Medicine, was reinstated as Professor of Physiology in Buenos Aires University. He was ousted by Juan Peron in 1943. Another internationally known Argentine, Maestro Juan Jose Castro, composer and conductor, will return to the country after 12 years in exile as an opponent of Peron.

AID. — A protocol providing for Russian technical assistance in setting up a higher technological institute in Bombay was signed in New Delhi recently between India and the Soviet Union.

U NU. — Mr. Nikita Khruschev, Secretary of the Russian Communist party, on Wednesday received Premier U Nu of Burma in the Black Sea vacation resort of Yalta.

REVENGE. — Benjamin Fauth killed himself by flying a hired plane into an unoccupied section of a Los Angeles bank which recently dismissed him from its staff.

ATATURK. — Universal International film studios is to film the life story of Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey.

HUNGARY-EGYPT. — Hungary and Egypt have agreed to raise the representation in each other's countries from the status of Charge d'Affaires to Ministers, "TASS" reports.

RELEASE. — Two Americans imprisoned in Communist China as alleged spies are expected to be released and cross into Hongkong today.

N.Y. TIMES' LAUDS S.S. ISRAEL'S ARRIVAL

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — "The New York Times" said today in an editorial on the arrival of the liner Israel in New York harbour that "this arrival signifies the entry of that small and dynamic country into the ranks of *bona fide* maritime nations."

The arrival of the ship proves that Israel "has realized that international trade is one of the best ways of cementing and maintaining friendly relations with the U.S., a country whose goodwill and friendship have meant so much to Israel in the past."

JEWISH COMEDY THEATRE
Management: LICHTENBERG-LIPMAN
MAX Perlman GITA Galina
"DER AMERICANER LITVAK"
TEL HANAN : TONIGHT, Friday, October 28, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV : "Hagigol" Hall (end Dizengoff Rd., opposite "Ta'arucha" grounds — buses 4 and 6) — TOMORROW, Saturday, October 29, 2 performances, 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
MIGDAL GAD : SUNDAY, October 30, 8.30 p.m.
ACRE : MONDAY, October 31, 2 perfs., 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.
HERZLIYA : "Tiferet" TUESDAY, November 1, 8.30 p.m.
RAMAT GAN : "Rama." WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 8.30 p.m.
RAMLE : THURSDAY, November 3, 8.30 p.m.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Rest. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday Oct. 29
ARNON Tel. 4829 — Airconditioned — Israel Premiere
The story of a man called "The Tiger" of the plains.
KISS OF FIRE
Jack Palance — Barbara Rush
In Technicolor. Today at 3 p.m.
PURPLE MASK
EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M. presents the most explosive love adventure of the year
Stewart Granger — Grace Kelly, Paul Douglas
GREEN FIRE
in colour
CINEMASCOPE
Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. Today at 3: HER TWELVE MEN
EDISON Tel. 4036
2nd week
A ship full of women and despair. Women who hold on to the chance of changing destiny.
Directed by Raffaelo Matarazzo
La Nave Delle Donne-Maledette
with: KERIMA — MAY BRITT
In Gevacolor — on wide screen
Hebrew and English Subtitles.
For adults only.
also today Fri. at 3 p.m.
ORGIL Tel. 61498
Airconditioned
2nd week
DIAL "M" for MURDER
Directed: Alfred HITCHCOCK
Music: Dimitri TIOMKIN.
Success: Tremendous in Tel Aviv and Haifa
Cast: Grace KELLY (Oscar Winner) Ray Milland & Robert Cummings
Warnercolor
French and Hebrew Subtitles.
also today Fri. at 3 p.m.
STUDIO Tel. 4055
From the American Classic by THEODORE DREISER
Sister Carrie
Laurence and Jennifer OLIVIER JONES
Hebrew Subtitles
ORION Tel. 2914
CINEMASCOPE
Clifton WEBB — June ALLYSON
Van HEFLIN — Lauren BACALL
Woman's World
(Technicolor)
Hebrew & French Subtitles
ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
Susan HAYWARD, Clark GABLE
Deep trouble in Hong Kong...
SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
(Color DeLuxe)
Hebrew and French Subtitles
RON Tel. 3104
at 3.30 — 6.30 — 8.30
Israel Premiere
After "From Here to Eternity" and "The Caine Mutiny"
Columbia Pictures proudly Presents:
the greatest of them all
One of the Screen's supreme achievements:
THE LONG GRAY LINE
CINEMASCOPE
with Tyrone POWER — Maureen O'HARA
Technicolor
Hebrew and French subtitles
Today (Fri.) at 3 p.m.:
THE COMMAND
ZION HALL
JAMES STEWART
GRACE KELLY
(Academy Award Winner "Best Actress" 1955)
In a first rate thriller
Rear Window
Alfred Hitchcock's New Masterpiece
In Technicolor
Friday at 3 p.m.:
"FILLE DANGEREUSE"
TEL-OR TEL. 3570
JEAN GABIN — SIMONE VALERE
In a great and powerful human drama
La Nuit Est Mon Royaume
Today at 3 p.m.: THIS IS MY LOVE

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Oct. 29, 1955.
ORAH Tel. 4018
Noi Peccatori
Yvonne Samson — Steve Barclay
Hebrew and English subtitles
AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4017
2nd week!
CINEMASCOPE
Daddy Long Legs
From the novel by Jean Webster
Fred Astaire, Leslie Caron.
Fox Film in colour.
EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat. Sun. Mon.
Snows of Kilimanjaro
Technicolor
Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner, Susan Hayworth, Hildegard Neff
Tue., Wed., Thurs.
The outstanding Arabic Film!
My Father's Secret
Anour Wagdi — Besbara Wakim
ORLY Tel. 81868
Romeo and Juliet
Technicolor
Directed by Renato Castellani
Laurence Hardy, Susan Shentall, Flora Robson, John Gielgud
Hebrew and French subtitles
ARMON Tel. 4848
After 8 record breaking weeks in Tel Aviv
FERNANDEL
in
Le Mouton A Cinq Pattes
(The sheep has five legs)
with Francoise Arnoul, Rene Genin
English and Hebrew subtitles
MORIAH Tel. 81477
The Flame and the Flesh
Technicolor
Lana Turner — Pier Angeli
ORION Tel. 4020
2nd week!
Israel Premiere!
Pulitzer Prize-winning play
The Shrike
Jose Ferrer, June Allyson
ATZMON Tel. 8003
3rd week!
M.G.M. Presents
BETRAYED
Technicolor
Clark Gable — Lana Turner
Victor Mature
No complimentary tickets. No reductions.
PEER Tel. 2232
4th week!
"Columbia Pictures" proudly present
THE CAINE MUTINY
Based on the famous novel by Herman Wouk.
Hebrew and French subtitles.
GAL OR Tel 4567
Evenings at 6.45 & 9.
The musical picture
MUSIC FOR MILLIONS
(Re-issue)
Margaret O'Brien, Jose Iturbi, Jimmy Durante, June Allyson
Mats.: Fri., Sun., Mon.:
SEMINOLE
Tues. Wed. Thurs.
The Rocket Ship

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Oct. 29
ALLENBY 5th week
CINEMASCOPE
Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Desiree
ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
Proudly presents on the new Panoramic Screen
3RD WEEK
Gerard PHILIPPE
Danielle DARRIEUX in
Le Rouge et le Noir
2.30 — 7 — 9.30
CHEN Air Conditioned
Three girls and 1500 marines in a delightful comedy
The Girls Of Pleasure Island
With LEO GENN and DON TAYLOR
IN TECHNICOLOR
EDEN
The Spanish musical drama
Debla, la Virgen Gitana
Spanish dances and songs
ESTHER Air Conditioned
5TH WEEK
Jane Powell, — Howard Keel in M.G.M.'s Big Musical
7 Brides for 7 Brothers
CINEMASCOPE
MOGRABI
CINEMASCOPE
BETTY GRABLE
Marge and Gower Champion
Three for the Show
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
MIGDALOR
MAI ZETTERLING
DANCE, LITTLE LADY
Music by Tschaikovsky, and world-famous Ballet
OPHIR Air Conditioned
6TH WEEK
Gina Lollobrigida, Daniel Gelin
Raymond Pellegrin
in ALBERTO MORAVIA'S
La Romana
(The Woman of Rome)
For adults only!
ORION 3rd week
Opening Season with Mankiewicz's
THE BAREFOOT CONTESSA
Starring Humphrey BOGART, Ava GARDNER, Edmund O'BRIEN, Valentina CORTESA
Colour by Technicolor
SHDEROT
Linda Darnell, Cornel Wilde
FOREVER AMBER
in TECHNICOLOR
TAMAR 2nd week
ISRAEL PREMIERE!
MARTY
First American picture to win "Gold Medal" at Cannes
A "U.A." Release
Matinees: Continuous from 9.45 a.m. (last show at 3.45 p.m.)
YARON 2nd week
Moira SHEARER
("Red Shoes," "The Tales of Hoffmann") in a musical and romantic comedy full of fun, laughter and colour
The Man Who Loved Redheads
— Forum Film. —

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Friday, October 28, 1955.
Heshvan 12, 5716. — Rabbi 12, 5715.

THERE is no doubt that American diplomats in Washington as well as in the Middle East itself, have been unpleasantly surprised by the acrimonious hostility that has been displayed towards all things American since the Czech arms coup permitted Egyptian officials to speak their minds on this subject. It was perhaps natural that this open detestation of a country that is conscious of having done much during the past decade to help Egypt should have been placed squarely at Israel's doorstep.

EGYPT'S XENOPHOBIA

It has been easy to forget during this sudden crisis that Egypt has always been a country of xenophobes, hating strangers not only as non-Moslems and unbelievers, but even more as people of active temperament likely to show up the Egyptian native sluggishness, engendered as much by the excessive wealth and luxurious habits of the rich as by the naked poverty and hunger of the poor. Egyptian workers hate and sabotage foreign technicians. Egyptian students hate and defy foreign teachers. Egyptian officials always hated and obstructed British administrators. Some of this resentment was shared by every nation that ever was forced to submit to colonial rule, but in most other cases, parallel with struggle and resentment, ran individual sympathies and eagerness to learn whatever useful things the West offered.

The degree to which xenophobia, spurred by oriental imagery, can be developed may be learnt from a study of Cairo newspaper reports of the past week, which have sought to offer the public tangible grounds for the sudden spate of anti-American propaganda. These range from the customary fantasies that the U.S. is arming Israel heavily in order to destroy Egypt, to such puerile charges as that the chicks flown to Egypt under the Point Four scheme to improve Egypt's poor poultry stock were infected with nameless diseases that have spread and infected the entire country's poultry. Or, again, "the cheese that is sent for distribution to the poor spoils quickly and they have nowhere to keep it, and often the tins are half empty."

A more serious aspect of the same problem has recently been noted by the Cairo correspondent of "The Times" of London, who reports that the Canal Zone installations are in poor repair and that neither labour nor equipment would be obtainable quickly now if sudden need arose. Certainly, he attributes this in part to the fact that Abdul Nasser is having trouble with the members of the junta, and in part to probable Russian pressure. His main conclusion remains, however, that an Abdul Nasser strengthened by Western concessions has proved as little inclined to cooperate as an Abdul Nasser struggling to establish his regime. Clearly, the Colonel has disappointed and frustrated the West, but it should not be forgotten that his blind obstructionism has deeper roots than the fight against Israel, for it derives from his country's essential economic unbalance and feudal structure. Whatever Abdul Nasser's hopes may have been when he dethroned Farouk, he has failed in any way to rebuild Egyptian life, and has remained as fearful of a progressive West and as unwilling for cooperation as the rulers of Egypt were a century ago.

Festival of Rachel Marked in Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 11th day of Heshvan, once the day of pilgrimage to Rachel's Tomb, near Bethlehem, is now being transformed into "Mothers and Fathers Day," Dr. S.Z. Kahana, Director General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, told a gathering of some 100 children on Mt. Zion, yesterday.

The children, pupils in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem religious schools, had gathered to mark the traditional anniversary of the death of the Matriarch Rachel. The ceremony included the chanting of prayers and psalms. Legends written by the sages concerning the life and burial of the Matriarch were read by Dr. Kahana.

The children were provided with postcards on which to send greetings from Mt. Zion to their fathers-Emek Hefer, all proceeds

Arms for the Love of Allah

By P.M. HUBBARD

SAIDA, saida, Effendi — sit here upon this deep divan.
Thank you, I'll have a small hashish, if you'll listen to a poor old man.
I see few gentlemen now, and I'm always ready for a chat.
Arms, you were saying? Well yes, I could tell you a bit about that.
Those were the days, Effendi. Aha, it was a fine trade then,
When wars were small and repetitive and fought by uncivilised men;
When guns meant gold and girls, and my hair was scented and curled,
And an Englishman's word was his bond and his bombs the best in the world.
Many's the time I've sat here considering the rates of exchange,
While the travellers from Krupps or Vickers would demonstrate the cannon's range.
And many's the deal I've handled and many's the risk I've run
To reveal the advantages of science to men who had virtually none.
And many's the load I've lifted by the glimmer of the timeless stars
While tideless seas made music on innavigable harbour-bars.
We had all the tricks, Effendi—the cartridges we packed like dates,
And the Gatlings looking like gas-fires as well as being sailed them on the crates,
And the locomotive comprising three mortars and the carriage for a fourth
We sent where they hadn't got a railway, but hated their neighbours to the north:
The martinis shipped as Martini and the shells marked Eggs With Care—
Nothing but a fire would show what some of our cargoes were.
Tea, now — that was the ticket. We carried it in square-rigged ships.
I have modernized a Mameluke squadron on a camel-load of Pekoe tips.
Bulk is the answer, Effendi—anything that flows or runs,
But mention metal in the manifest, and everybody knows it's guns.
Only in the Levantine trade we used to label them Antiques—
And not an unfair description of some of what we sold the Greeks.
I had been in the trade, Effendi, pretty nearly since it began,
And rose to be Sir Basil Zaharoff's what you might call left-hand-man,
And we tried to keep things going even after the old man died—
In a solid, old-established business you have your professional pride.
But private enterprise is finished. You can't sell weapons to-day
With governments jostling each other for the privilege of giving them away.
Did you ever know the Russians give anybody guns and tanks—
Anyone, I mean, bar satellites? No wonder it upset the Yanks.
And look at the terms they do it on, lending them the wherewithal to pay—
Lending, I ask you, to Egyptians. You can't run a firm that way.
Cash it had to be with us, and a war meant prices would increase:
But now it's all buying on credit and arming in the cause of peace.
With war one knew where one was, before and after it began;
But peace means nationalization and the ruin of the private man.
We could give bona fide aggressors a service that was courteous and complete,
But with everybody so peace-minded the demand is more than we could meet.

Reprinted from "Punch" by arrangement

PROBLEM FOR SOCIOLOGIST, ECONOMIST AND PSYCHOLOGIST

Setting Wages and Wage Scales

By GERDA LUFT

IT is necessary for the smooth operation of a modern economy that the worker at every level feel he is being paid a fair and adequate wage. And it has by now been generally recognized that letting production slow down or even not helping it to expand means a loss not only to the employers but to the whole community, including the workers.

When the trade union movement was young, all it had to do was squeeze the employers so as to force them to disgorge some of their unearned income. Today the problem is different. The worker who wants a bigger slice of the national cake must also see to it that the whole cake is bigger. The case has been demonstrated forcibly in the nationalized industries in Britain which have not been able to pay higher wages unless they charged the consumer higher prices for the commodities they manufactured, and cannot scale down profits because they need them for reinvestment. This shows better than economic treaties that today, especially in nationalized industries, raising wages is not a problem of distribution but one of increased production, although there still exist, of course, countries and industries where there is "exploitation," where the employers do not understand labour relations and the workers have not grasped the secret of organization.

Social Aspect

It could be argued that everything which helps to increase production will help to raise wages. But this would be paying insufficient attention to the social aspect of wage policy at a time when the welfare state and all that it implies has become accepted even in backward communities. The economist and the sociologist, along with the psychologist, who has an important say in management problems today, understand fairly well that labour can keep up satisfactory production only if it knows it is getting a "fair" wage and has an interest in the fate of the enterprise.

This is what has made job evaluation so important, especially in the U.S., where it has become a specialized science. Job evaluation analyzes the skills required for each sort of job, grading it in terms of the mental and physical ability, training and responsibility which the worker must have. Each of the skills is allocated a certain percentage in the wage or salary scale and a worker who is engaged is placed in the job — and the pay rating — into which he fits. Pay is established according to a carefully evolved system of percentages and points. It is, of course, taken for granted that higher skill and responsibility will be rewarded by higher pay.

It should be emphasized, however, that job evaluation has its limits. It will try and fix wages at various levels within one enterprise or even within one industry. But it will find it difficult to compile a wage scale for an entire country with its varied conditions. It is designed to evolve a scale of adequate returns for services rendered according to the needs and performances in a given plant, but it cannot solve the problems which arise from a clash between economic and social needs or from a clash between various industries competing with each other for labour; nor can it help to foster industries whose importance to the nation for one reason or another is not to be gauged by their productivity alone (exports, basic industries assuring of self-sufficiency, and so on).

Basic decisions on a national wage policy (wage freezes, for instance) may have economic motives (when a rise in basic wages will not help to raise productivity) or social motives (if it is felt that wages paid at a certain juncture provide the worker with a sufficient standard of living). It is obvious that a sufficient standard of living is a very indistinct notion. It will mean something quite different in the U.S., in India or in France. It depends both on the size of the national income and on the way it is divided between the various classes. Even the subsistence level, which was taken by the classical economists as the minimum below which wages cannot sink, is not static. It will be much higher in the U.S. than in one of the Arab countries.

Fixing Overall

It is not even easy to determine the overall sum which can be paid out in wages each year. It has been proposed in Britain that the Government should do so, after consulting with the trade unions and the employers, but it is open to grave doubt whether even with the development of modern statistics, such a plan would be feasible in a mixed economy. And in a wholly planned economy wages are determined not by negotiations but by the decisions of the authorities.

Even if we assume for a moment that we could decide what sum should be allocated to wages during a certain period there remains the problem of dividing it. At this point the all-important issue of differentials, of the difference between the various levels of skills looks enormous.

When the Labour movement was first set up, the general idea was that a progressive wage policy meant a steady levelling up. As no one thought that he would stand to lose in this general levelling up, and as it was then still believed that better wages were mainly a just division of profits, every rise in pay for any group of wage-earners was greeted as a step in the right direction. The problem of a fair wage in a Socialist society, as it has emerged, for example, in the socialized industries, was not yet understood. For the socialist, every problem could be solved by nationalizing the means of production. The great gap between the highest and the lowest remuneration in the Soviet Union would have been considered highly improbable in socialist circles 30 years ago.

All Along the Line

Barbara Wootton, in her recently published book on the "Social Foundations of a Wage Policy" stresses the important fact that due to the firm resolve of the higher-paid employees to guard the wages jealously it is impossible to raise the lowest wages without bringing about demands for increases all along the line. This tendency to retain existing differentials is one of the main impediments in a dynamic economy, which has to fit available manpower to its quickly changing needs.

The problem is complicated by the long period of full employment which is characteristic of the wartime and post-war economy in many countries. Under full employment, a wage raise all along the line will certainly not shift workers into those industries which are most important to the nation.

This is the second of four articles. The first appeared on October 21.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations "It is our bounden duty to prepare for the worst, which seems to be imminent," said Prime Minister Sharett at the end of last week in Jerusalem. Early in the week Mr. Sharett flew to Paris, where he said that the possibility of a preventive war exists and the object of his trip was to avert it. He met with Foreign Secretary Macmillan and Secretary of State Dulles who were on their way to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting in Geneva. Mr. Sharett, who flew to Geneva, also said that Britain's arming of Iraq was an added threat to Israel. Meanwhile, both the Syrians and Egyptians kept up provocative attacks. The Egyptians entered the Nitsana demilitarized zone in Israel and dug in. They killed an Israel policeman in another attack, wounded three, while two are missing. The Syrians were shooting on settlements in the area and on police patrols. Israel captured five Syrian soldiers after Syria kidnapped an Israel soldier, who is now believed to be dead, and continued to hold prisoner four Israel soldiers. Rav-Aluf Dayan, Chief of Staff, was called home from leave abroad, while the U.N. Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Burns, flew to New York to report to the U.N. Secretary-General.

Knesset The Knesset supported (with the exception of the five Communists) a resolution expressing its anxiety over the arming of Egypt and Iraq, and called on the people and the State to marshal their strength against the danger. It noted with pride the overwhelming support by the people of the Defence Fund. Prime Minister-designate Ben-Gurion, feeling much improved, resumed talks on the re-formation of his coalition with the aim of securing the entry into the Cabinet of Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Development The touring United Jewish Appeal leadership was presented with a plan to raise much of the $127m. needed during the year for immigration and absorption of newcomers. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol called for close cooperation between the Bond Drive and the U.J.A. to provide more funds for immigration and development while Israel concentrated on defence.

STRANGE CASE OF THE TREASON TWINS

THE most bizarre case in the annals of espionage — told by one of the world's greatest writers!

When British diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess mysteriously vanished in 1951, their case set off a chain reaction felt in Washington, London and Moscow. For these two scions of well-established English families were part of an international conspiracy whose tentacles dug into the heart of America. Both Burgess and Maclean had served in Washington; Maclean had access to Anglo-American atomic secrets.

The British Government, admitting Burgess and Maclean were Soviet spies, has told only the bare facts. Now *THE JERUSALEM POST* will bring you the full, spine-tingling story, told as only she could do it, by world-famous author Rebecca West.

Rebecca West, a brilliant reporter, has won acclaim around the world for her amazingly penetrating book, "The Meaning of Treason." She also is the author of "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon," one of the most revealing books about post-war Yugoslavia. Now, combining her writing skills with those of surgeon and psychoanalyst, she cuts through the official haze to bring you the complete story of Burgess and Maclean.

Don't miss "The Strange Case of Diplomacy's Treason Twins," by Rebecca West, starting in THE JERUSALEM POST on Monday, October 31.

Haifa Chamber Music Society

Beit Haroeh Wingate Ave.
Saturday, Oct. 29, 1955.
8.30 p.m. sharp.

The Polishuk Quartet and Klaus Kochmann 2nd viola

Programme:
Bruckner: String Quintet in F-Major.
Brahms: String Quintet in C-Major, op. 111.

TIME ON SALE TODAY
Issue: October 31, 1955.
EXCLUSIVE:
Your Heart and You
by Dr. Irvine Page.
President, American Heart Association.
Price: 325 Pruta
The issue will only arrive this morning and will be on sale at noon today.

MIDDLE EAST ENIGMA

(with apologies to W. E. Davies)

What is this country, proud and vain,
That will not let herself be slain?

Whose sons have offered solemn vows
To never yield like sheep or cows;

And loth she is to stand and stare
While war-clouds darken in the air.

How she dislikes to tend her farms
While hostile neighbours gather arms,

Or wait until their troops and flocs
Obliterate their first defeat!

O what a country, proud and vain,
That will not let itself be slain,

ABRAHAM BIRMAN

Readers' Letters

ARMS FOR DEFENCE FUND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I would like to suggest that every citizen of this country who has a checking or savings account should donate all the odd prutot in his account, on a certain date set by the Arms Fund. Such a procedure is in existence in the U.S. for various fund-raising campaigns, one of which is the "March of Dimes," where it has proved extremely successful.

Yours, etc.
I. BELSITZMAN

Tel Aviv, October 24.

Sir, — The Maccabean spirit shown by our whole population to defend our dearly won liberties has created a deep impression abroad. Everybody is only too anxious to contribute to the Defence Fund, but for various reasons many may find themselves unable to fulfil an unforeseen obligation.

For this reason, Mr. G. Weinbaum, Managing Director of Translloyd Ltd., forwarding and shipping agents, having ascertained from the staff the amount of its intended contribution, declared that the company would advance the whole amount, and the loan would be repaid in easy monthly instalments. The staff immediately increased its contribution.

I feel convinced that if all firms, companies and employers would have recourse to this policy the contributions to the Defence Fund would show remarkable figures.

Yours, etc.
J. MARGULIES
Representative, Translloyd Ltd.

Tel Aviv, October 25.

Sir, — I have a suggestion to make for raising additional sums for the Arms Fund. Would it be possible to arrange a football match, say Army-Air Force, Tel Aviv select-Haifa or Jerusalem-Emek Hefer all proceeds going to the Fund? I believe the Ramat Gan Stadium would be even too small to hold the crowd. The "Dan" bus company could charge an extra 10 prutot, to go to the Fund as well.

Yours, etc.
KURT PHILIP

Tel Aviv, October 25.

Sir, — Contributions had not yet been solicited from Grade 2 of the Tivon elementary school when seven-year-old Haim Bulkofsky brought in IL16 towards the Arms Fund. He had been saving up this money to buy an accordion. Inspired by his effort, another boy demanded his year's pocket money in advance to swell the class's contribution. "We need it now," the 7½-year-old said. "Who knows what will be in a year's time?"

Yours, etc.
ANITA ENGLE

Tivon, October 25.

SCHOOL HAZARDS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Referring to your correspondent's article of October 14, I should like to point out that, notwithstanding the fact that our building is sadly inadequate for housing a big school, there are, in addition to his "only exit from the building," no more and no less than four other exits on the same floor. As for the windows being barred, it might interest you to know that recently burglars even tried to crack those same bars.

Yours, etc.
ANIBA ZIMMERMAN
Principal, Ma'ale Elementary School

Jerusalem, October 24.

CARS
FOR SALE
VAUXHALL, 1952 & 53
HILLMAN MINX, 1947 & 50
AUSTIN, 1947 & 50
FIAT TOPOLINO, 1948
FORD STATION, 1949 & 50
New and second hand tenders and jeeps. Wide range of all kinds of cars at various prices.
"MARATHON"
3 Rehov Hailik, Tel Aviv. (3.30 — 5, 8 — 7)

"Quality First"
MORRIS
The Ideal Gift Car....
Israel Motor Agency Ltd.
TEL AVIV: Tel. 4663 HAIFA Tel. 2189
JERUSALEM: Tel. 2336

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HENRY the FOURTH
THE CRITICS SAY:
This is an extraordinary opportunity for us to see one of the Italian dramatist's more important plays. "DAVAR"
This play serves more food for thought than any ordinary one. "HA'ARETZ"
...all these raised the play to a true theatre-going experience. "HA'ARETZ"
Pirandello's famous tragi-comedy, Henry the Fourth, was successfully presented on Habimah's stage yesterday. "HADOR"
It was executed with keen insight and deep thought. "LAMERHAV"
... a thrilling evening for theatre-goers. "MA'ARIV"
HABIMAH

New Compensation Claims
(Entschaedigungsansprueche)

Persons who emigrated from the territory known as the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), and who so far were not entitled to any compensation claims, will probably receive the right to claim compensation, according to a law scheduled to pass in the near future.

Persons who have emigrated from former German now Polish or Russian territory east of the Oder-Neisse line, and who so far had the right to limited claiming only, will probably be entitled to the same claims due to persons who emigrated from the territory known as the German Federal Republic (West Germany).

It is advisable to prepare these claims now.

We are ready to give individual advice, to register these claims on the earliest date possible, and to make final settlements.

THE TEL AVIV TRUST CO. LTD. AFFILIATED WITH MORITZ & TUCHLER, 41 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv

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The Institute's Management deem it their duty to contribute to the Operation organized by the Ministry of Education, by means of a special appeal to the population: Learn Hebrew *and thus form your bond with the culture of this Country!*

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